THE BEAVER ARGUS

PUBLISHED EVERY WEDNESDAY in the old Argus building, on THIRD STREET BEAVER, Pa., at

TWO DOLLARS PER YEAR IN ADVANCE.

Single copies of the paper will be furnished, in wrappers, at three cents each.

Communications on subjects of local or general interest are respectfully solicited. To insure attention, notices of this kind must invariably be accompanied by the name of the author, not for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith.

Letters and communications should be addressed to

J. WEYAND, *Editor & Proprietor.*

THE BEAVER ARGUS.

Vol. 49--No. 51. Beaver, Pa., Wednesday, December 18, 1867. Established 1818

HOLIDAY GIFTS!

HOLIDAY GIFTS!

AT

MRS. M. L. DONLEY'S,

IN THE DIAMOND,

ROCHESTER.

ELEGANTLY BOUND BOOKS, INCLUDING Miss Edna's works; viz: Beulah, Macaria, Inez [illegible] Libraries, latest Novels, Juvenile Books, Doll Books and Dolls, Bon Bons, Toy Books, Pencils and Pencil Sharpeners, Work Boxes, Jewelry, Pencils and Pencil Sharpeners, Gold Pens and Holders, Pocket Books, Pocket Needles, Hair Brushes, and a variety of other articles. [dec6'67:3m.

COUNTY ACCOUNT.

TOWNSHIP AND GLASGOW BOROUGH ACCOUNT for the years 1864, 1865 and 1866.

Cr.		
By amount levied	$12,039 00	
" 4 mercantile stamps for	1 00	
	11,989 10	
" collateral inheritance tax	40 50	
" J. SPENTZ, Esq., Treasurer in account		
" amount received from collec-		
tors	11,429 38	
" interest	47 23	—11,476 61
" loan bonds	11,347 24	
" interest	117 40	
" exonerations	12 00	—11,476 61
" county bonds unpaid	2,201 98	
" cash in hands of N.	530 74	
" cash in hands of E.	168 86	699 60
" treasurer's fees	1,532 88	

DANIEL DAWSON, SAMUEL FISHER, SAMUEL M'FARLAND, } Auditors.

BOUNTY ACCOUNT.

ACCOUNT OF RECEIPTS AND DISBURSEMENTS of School Directors of North Sewickley township, for the purposes under the calls of the President of the United States for Volunteers of Oct. 17th, 1863, July 18th, 1864, and July 18th, 1864, up to June 30, 1867.

DR.		
To borrowed money on notes	$13,758 00	
" assessments made by Individuals	207 00	
" do	15,124 25	—$28,179 25
CR.		
By amount paid bounty to Volunteers	11,625 00	
" county com.	291 45	
" state com.	354 21	
" interest thereon	10,298 67	
" allowed upon individual assessments	262 00	
" amount of committee appointed to procure men	57 00	
" collector's percent	150 00	
" exonerations	4 15	—$28,742 58
" balance cash on hand and in bank		1,425 67
STATEMENTS OF THE TOWNSHIP.		
Assets—Cash on hand and outstanding	1,436 67	—1,436 67
LIABILITIES:		
Due bank	2,069 63	
" loan bonds	645 62	
Excess of assets over liabilities	1,771 42—	1,436 67

We certify that we have examined the foregoing account and find it correct as it stands stated.

JAMES WARNOCK, ADAM ROUSE, } Auditors.

RAILROADS.

PITTSBURGH, FT. WAYNE & CHICAGO RAILWAY.

On and after Nov. 25th, 1867, Trains will leave Stations on this road as follows, (Trains leaving Pittsburgh at 8:15 P. M., leaves daily. All other trains leave daily, Sundays excepted.)

TRAINS GOING WEST.

	Exp's.	Exp's.	Exp's.	Exp's
Pittsburgh	645AM	1230AM	215PM	800AM
Rochester	815	1040	335	310
Beaver	1033	1220PM	525	458
New Brighton	1140	105	630	550
Rochester	1227PM	146	717	633
Alliance	1257	213	736	652
Orrville	155	310	813	728
Wooster	210	312	830	758
Mansfield	305	500	1024	940
Crestline	445	550	1055	1010
Galion	600AM	610	1130	1045
Bucyrus	630	640	1150	1020
Forest	715	722	1238AM	1115
Findlay	750	755	1258	1142
Arcadia	840	900	211	125PM
Fostoria	910	930	240	155
Bascom	1024	1050	455	330
Tiffin	1115	1225AM	538	401
Republic	306	150	621	449
Attica	335	525	705	605
Bellevue	415	545	736	725
Clyde	500	630	1120	920

TRAINS GOING EAST.

	Exp's.	Exp's.	Exp's.	Exp's
Clyde	720PM	1000PM	450PM	420AM
Bellevue	748	1028PM	625AM	650
Attica	811	1054	810	845
Republic	827	306	901	950
Bascom	1015	444	944	1033
Fostoria	115	630	1030	1140
Findlay	228	737	1151	115PM
Forest	259	807	1234AM	207
Bucyrus	420	915	141	405
Galion	503	1010	205	438
Crestline	558	1053	244	525
Mansfield	645	1125	320	620
Wooster	755	1150	320	700AM
Orrville	827	1238PM	348	635
Alliance	840	143	616	822
Rochester	947	265	540	835
New Brighton	1013	325	612	929
Beaver	1041	352	633	1000
Rochester	1100	325	730	1115
Pittsburgh	1152	404	750	1139
Pittsburgh	125AM	540	910	215PM
Rochester	250	645	1045	340

Night Express and Erie Express leaves Pittsburgh at 8:15 p. m. New Castle, 9:05 p.m. arrives at Erie at 6:30 a. m. Returning, leaves Pittsburgh at 8:15 p. m. New Castle, 9:05 p. m. arrives at Youngstown, 9:30. Mail, New Castle and Pittsburgh Accommodation, leaves Pittsburgh at 6:40 a. m. New Castle, 7:20 a. m. Returning, leaves New Castle, 10:35 a. m. Returning, leaves New Castle, 4:30 p. m. arrives Pittsburgh, 7:20 p. m.

Cleveland Express, via. Youngstown, leaves Pittsburgh, 9:30 a. m; Homewood, 11:10 a. m; Jamestown, 11:30 a. m. Arrives at Cleveland, 5:30 p. m. Returning leaves Youngstown 5:30 p. m: Jamestown, 6:00 p. m; Homewood, 7:00 p. m. Arrives at Pittsburgh, 10:30 p. m.

F. R. MYERS, *General Ticket Agent.*

PITTSBURGH & PITTSBURGH RAILROAD.

On and after Nov. 25, 1867, trains will leave Stations on this road (Sundays excepted) as follows.

GOING SOUTH.

	Mail.	Exp's.	Mail.	Accom
Pittsburgh	820AM	1210PM	.....	345PM
Temperanceville	831	1221	.....	356
Chartiers	903	108	.....	516
Langeville	1010	143	.....	543
Washington	1110	221	.....	610
Wheeling	1134	252	.....	.....
Cameron	120PM	415	.....	.....

GOING NORTH.

	Mail.	Exp's.	.....	Accom
Wheeling	850AM	410PM	.....	.....
Washington	1022	535	.....	.....
Langeville	1115	615	.....	215AM
Chartiers	1201PM	652	.....	810
Temperanceville	1224	713	.....	850
Pittsburgh	137	804	.....	1000
Cameron	150	815	.....	1015

GOING EAST.

	Mail.	Exp's.	Exp's.	Accom
Pittsburgh	150PM	610AM	1040AM	.....
Wilkinsburg	200	625	1050	.....
Turtle Creek	308	745	1158	.....
Murraysville	415	845	140PM	700
Export	507	907	232	735
Delmont	000	000	000	000
Salem	559	959	240	830
Greensburg	635	1020	320	945

GOING WEST.

	Mail.	Exp's.	Exp's.	Accom
Greensburg	615AM	900PM	420PM	330PM
Salem	725	305	529	440
Export	000	000	000	000
Murraysville	819	343	615	547
Turtle Creek	840	400	635	605
Wilkinsburg	950	520	757	.....
Pittsburgh	1012	630	907	.....
Pittsburgh	1125	640	910	.....

PITCAIRN & WAS BRANCH.

	Leaves	Arrives
Pittsburgh, 250 p. m.		Bryard, 935 am
Bryard, 935 am		N. Philadelphia 250pm.

F. R. MYERS, General Ticket Agent.

VALUABLE PROPERTY FOR SALE.

A HOUSE AND LOT, IN THE BOROUGH OF Beaver, eligibly located, is offered for sale, at a fair price, and on reasonable terms. Parties wishing to purchase a desirable property will please call upon, or address HENRY HICE, dec11'67:3t. Beaver, Pa.

WEDDING CAKES

FANCY PASTRY, &C.

THE UNDERSIGNED, HAVING OPENED A FIRST CLASS CONFECTIONARY, on

Railroad St., New Brighton,

Would inform the public that they are prepared to fill orders for Cakes, &c., for WEDDINGS, PARTIES, or FAMILY USE, also, Oysters upon short notice, at satisfactory prices, and in a style unsurpassed by any of city establishments. Prompt attention given given to all orders from a distance. Their

OYSTER SALOON

being expensively fitted up, is open for the accommodation of customers during the coming season. oct18'67. GEO. SIEMEN & CO.

Premium Trunk Factory

JOSEPH LIEBLER,

MANUFACTRER OF AND DEALER IN

TRUNKS, VALISES

AND

Traveling Bags,

NO. 104 WOOD STREET,

PITTSBURGH, PA.

Orders promptly filled and satisfaction guaranteed.

nov13'67:3m.

"WHERE WILL I BUY?"

Is a question in the minds of every one as the Holidays approaching, and one of great importance to all, and especially to those who think of making purchases in the line of

WATCHES AND JEWELRY,

or anything pertaining to it. We would solicit calls from those visiting our city during the Holiday Season, to examine our large and well selected stock of

WATCHES, MUSICAL BOXES,
CLOCKS, SPECTACLES,
JEWELRY, BAROMETERS,
SILVER WARE, THERMOMETERS,

And all kinds of

Optical Goods.

DUNSEATH & HASLETT.

JEWELERS AND OPTICIANS,

56 Fifth Street,

Opposite Masonic Hall. PITTSBURGH, PA.

nov13'67:3m.

G. W. PUSEY,

Wholesale and Retail Dealer

IN

CHOICE FAMILY GROCERIES

and TEAS,

FOREIGN and DOMESTIC, FRUITS,

Pickles, &c.

All kinds of Country Produce sold on commission, and prompt returns made.

NO. 49 FEDERAL STREET,

ALLEGHENY CITY, PA.

nov13'67:1y.

TINWARE.

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL

DEALER IN ALL KINDS OF

Tin, Cepper & Sheet-Iron Ware.

I PROPOSE KEEPING CONSTANTLY ON HAND all kinds of TIN, COPPER AND SHEET-IRON WARE, which I will sell

AT THE LOWEST PRICES!

Tin Roofing, Spouting & Job Work

Done to order in the best possible manner, and at the shortest notice.

Using none but the best of material, and having none but the best of workmen,

WE WARRANT ALL WORK!

SHOP ON THE LOWER END OF

Third Street,

BEAVER, PA.

Give us a Call, and Examine our Stock.

Japanned ware kept constantly on hand.

may1'67:tf O. R. ANSHUTZ.

BE A WOMAN.

Oft I've heard a gentle mother,
As the taglight hours began,
Pleading with a son on duty,
Urging him to be a man.
But unto her blue-eyed daughter,
Though with love's words quite as ready,
Points she out the other duty—
"Strive, my dear, to be a lady."

What's a lady? Is it something
Made of hoops, and silks, and airs,
Used to decorate the parlor,
Like the fancy rugs and chairs?
Is it one who wastes on novels
Every feeling that is human?
If 'tis this to be a lady,
'Tis not this to be a woman.

Mother, then unto your daughter,
Speak of something higher far,
Than to be mere fashion's lady—
"Woman" is the brightest star.
If ye, in your strong affections,
Urge your son to be a true man,
Urge your daughter no less strongly
To arise and be a woman.

Yes, a woman—brightest model
Of that high and perfect beauty,
Where the mind, the soul, and body,
Blend to work out life's great duty.
Be a woman—naught is higher
On the gilded list of fame;
On the catalogue of virtue
There's no brighter, holier name.

Be a woman—on to duty,
Raise the world from all that's low,
Place high in the social heaven
Virtue's fair and radiant bow.
Lend they influence to each effort
That shall rise our nature human;
Be not fashion's gilded lady,
Be a brave, whole-souled, true woman.

FINANCES OF THE COUNTRY.

Report of Secretary McCulloch.

[By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.]

NEW YORK, Dec. 3.—The Secretary of the Treasury reports the finances of the United States, notwithstanding the continued depreciation of the currency, in a much more satisfactory condition than at the last annual report. Since the first of November, 1866, $493,999,263 of interest bearing notes, certificates of indebtedness, and temporary loans have been paid or converted into bonds, and the public debt, deducting therefrom the cash in the treasury, reduced $59,805,555. During the same period a decided improvement has been witnessed in the general economical condition of the country. The policy of contracting the currency, although not enforced to the extent authorized by law, has prevented the expansion of credits and had no little influence in stimulating labor and increasing production. Industry had been steadily returning to the healthy channels from which it was diverted during the war, and although incomes had been small and trade generally inactive, in no other commercial country has there been less financial embarrassment than in the United States. Since the 1st of September, 1865, the temporary loans, certificates of indebtedness, and five per cents notes, have all been paid with the exception of small amounts. The compound interest notes had been reduced from $217,024,169 to $71,878,040, $11,560,000 having been taken up with three per cent certificates. The 7-30 notes have been reduced from $833,000,000 to $337,078,800; United States notes, including fractional currency, from $459,504,311 to $337,811,477, while the cash in the Treasury has been increased from $88,218,800 to $132,398,8503, and the funded debt increased to $680,501,990.

In his last report the Secretary remarked that he was of opinion specie payments might be resumed as early as the 1st of July, 1868.—These anticipations may not be fully realized. The grain crops of 1866 were barely sufficient for home consumption; the expenses of the War Department, by reason of Indian hostilities, and the establishment of military governments in the Southern States, have greatly exceeded the estimates; the Government has been defrauded of a large part of its revenue on distilled liquors, and the condition of the South has been disturbed and unsatisfactory. These facts, and the apprehensions created in Europe, and to some extent at home, by the utterances of some of our public men on the subject of finance and taxation, that the public faith might not be maintained, may postpone the time when specie payments shall be resumed, but, notwithstanding these unexpected embarrassments, much preliminary work has been done, and there is not, in the opinion of the Secretary, any insuperable difficulty in the way of the early and permanent restoration of the specie standard. It may not be safe to fix the exact time, but with favorable crops next year, and no legislation unfavorable to contraction at this session, it ought not to be delayed beyond the 1st of January, or at the furthermost, the 1st of July, 1869. Nothing will be gained, however, by a forced resumption. When the country is in a condition to maintain specie payments, they will be restored as a necessary consequence. To such a condition of national prosperity as will insure a permanent restoration of the specie standard, the following measures are, in the opinion of the Secretary, important if not indispensable:

First, The funding or paying of the balance of the interest bearing notes, and continued contraction of paper currency.

Second, Maintenance of public faith in regard to the funded debt.

Third, The restoration of the Southern States to their proper relations to the Federal Government.

The Secretary argues that the National Banks should be sustained, as they could not be destroyed without precipitating upon the country financial troubles which it is now in no condition to meet. At some more propitious period it may be wise for Congress to consider whether the National Banking system may not be dispensed with. That the National system, with its limited and secured circulation and restricted provisions, by suspending the State system has prevented financial crisis, there can be but little doubt. For this it is entitled to credit, and for this and other reasons suggested it should be sustained until a better system shall be devised, or the country in a condition to dispense with bank issues. Regarding, as he does, the issue of United States notes in the first instance as having been a misfortune, and their continuance as a circulating medium, unless the volume shall be steadily reduced, fraught with mischief, the Secretary could conceive of no circumstances that would justify a further issue of these depreciated but legal tender notes. Notwithstanding the reduction that has taken place they will stand in the way of a return to specie payments. A substitution of them for bank notes would be regarded by him and the country as a declaration that resumption had been indefinitely postponed. If those now outstanding shall be returned at the rate of four millions per month, the amount in actual circulation will soon be reduced so that they may not seriously retard restoration to the true measure of value. If, on the contrary, under any pretense, or for any purpose whatever, their value should be increased, especially if they should be made the sole paper circulation of the country, a false measure of value will be continued, speculation will be continued, industry will decline, and great risk be incurred that financial health will be only obtained by a revulsion, the effect of which upon the material interests and credit of the country no one can estimate. Such a revulsion the Secretary is most anxious to prevent, and therefore he cannot approve of the proposition for substituting notes of the United States for notes of National Bond issues, but recommends the policy of contraction be continued.

The next subject to be considered, in connection with a permanent resumption of specie payments, is the maintenance of the public faith, which involves the necessity of a wise and stable revenue law, impartially enforced, economy in public expenditures, and a recognition of the obligation of the Government to pay its bonds in accordance with the understanding under which they were issued. To tax wisely, so as to raise a large revenue without oppressing industry, is one of the most difficult duties ever devolved upon the law making power. Taxation can never be otherwise than burdensome, and it becomes especially so when subject to frequent changes. It is therefore of great importance that revenue laws should be stable. The present tariff, although a high one, has not proved to be protective, while for the past two years it has been highly productive of revenue; but its failure to protect those interests for whose benefit it was in a great measure framed, and the large revenues which have been derived from it, do not prove it to be in any just sense a revenue tariff. It has failed to give to American manufacturers the protection intended to afford, and it has yielded much larger revenues than anticipated, because the high prices prevailing in the United States have stimulated importations. It does not follow because it is producing a large revenue now, that it will continue to do so when business and currency shall be restored to a healthy condition. In order that the present tariff should be made a revenue tariff, modification will be necessary, which cannot be intelligently made until business ceases to be subject to derangement by irredeemable currency. The Secretary does not, therefore, recommend a complete revision of the tariff at the present session, but there are some features of it which require early attention. The system of specific duties appears to have given much satisfaction to honorable dealers, and officers of Customs. Without recommending an exclusive adoption of specific duties, the Secretary would suggest for the consideration of Congress whether the system might not with propriety be extended to all commodities on which the duty bears a large proportion to the value, or of which the foreign market price is subject to great fluctuations or is from other cause with difficulty ascertained.

The Secretary argues that the United States is pledged to pay its bonds, principal and interest, in gold, saying they were negotiated with that understanding. Good faith and public honor require that these contracts should be complied with in the spirit in which they were made. Holders of our bonds at home and abroad, who understand the character of the people of the United States and the greatness of our national resources, sought not only an assurance they will be complied with.

The importance of [illegible] Southern States which proper [illegible] the Federal Government is not to be overestimated. A curtailment of the [illegible] and maintenance of public faith [illegible] is required to restore the country to perfect financial health. We need in addition to these a united country, united in fact as well as name. It may not be proper for the Secretary in this report to discuss measures regarded by him best calculated to bring about this most desirable result. This, however he feels it his duty to say, that the question of Reconstruction, as a purely financial question, is in his judgment second in importance to none that Congress will ever be called upon to consider.

There is a general sentiment among tax payers that the exemption of Government bonds from local taxation is not exactly right, and that it ought to be in some way avoided in future issues. The Secretary has no hesitation in admitting he is in sympathy with the sentiment. The difficulty in the way, however as has been suggested, arises from the fact that if the bonds hereafter to be issued were to be subject to local taxation; very few would be held when taxes are high. It is a matter of great importance that Government bonds should be a desirable investment in all parts of the country, and it is obvious that the States should be in some manner compensated for the right now denied of taxing them as other kinds of property are taxed. After giving the subject careful consideration, the Secretary can suggest no better way of doing it than by an issue of bonds, to be known as the Consolidated Debt of the United States, bearing six per cent. and having twenty years to run, in which other obligations of the Government shall as rapidly as possible be converted, one-sixth part of the interest at each semi-annual payment to be reserved by the Government and paid over to the States according to their proportion.

The Secretary estimates the receipts and expenditures for the three quarters ending June 30th, 1867, will be $290,000,000; expenditures for the same period, $295,000,000, leaving a surplus of $1,000,000. The receipts and expenditure for the next fiscal year, ending June 30th, 1868 are estimated at $381,000,000, and the expenditures for the same period are estimated at $372,000,000, leaving a surplus of estimated receipts over-estimated expenditures of $9,000,000. Since the first day of September, 1865, the debt has been reduced $26,180,121. This reduction has been made under very unfavorable circumstances, and there is no good reason why it should not be continued steadily and without interruption until every part of the national debt is extinguished.

The True Spirit.

We are gratified to notice in the columns of Republican exchanges a spirit of determination to profit by the admonitions of recent elections. The patent fact that the Republicans of Pennsylvania and other States were defeated through a want of fidelity to the claims of their organization—that disaster overtook them in consequence of their manifested unwillingness to adopt the necessary means to avert it—that they failed to achieve success because they were apathetic, indifferent, not awake to a sense of the importance of the issue at stake—that in some places they were weakened by intestine quarrels springing from individual interests which might have been reconciled by the action of local conventions—should serve to inspire every member of the party with a firm purpose to hereafter pursue a wiser and safer course.—It cannot be doubted that if as Republicans, we discard local feuds and all questions of domestic difference calculated to disturb our harmony, and subsequently imperil our success, and act together unitedly in behalf of our cherished principles and the welfare of the country, victory will perch upon our banner next year, throughout the Union, and our ascendency be established and perpetuated.—*State Guard, Harrisburg, Pa.*

IN Iceland it is said the clergymen kisses his congregation all around before preaching. That is the reason, no doubt, it is called a nice land.

THE COUNTRY STORE

The whole population of the neighborhood resort to it with regularity; all the loungers, all the idlers, all who have done up their weary day's work, all the town-gads and gossips in trousers, as well as those who go for molasses in jugs, for nails, tobacco, and raisins—loiter, and talk, and listen, in this most convenient place of public reception. And if store and post-office chance to be combined, the flocking of the sovereigns, with wives, and offsprings, fairly puts one out in any attempt at description. Besides the sugar, nails, tea, cod fish, soap, and brooms, there lie all the letters that are addressed personally to the men and women of the town.

Truly an item to be thought of. The sum total of all their correspondence with their strayed-away cousins, neices, nephews, and children. Therefore at this little hive the swarming town collects, Therefore do they come here evening after evening, picking up waifs of news and watching like paid detectives the postmaster's distribution of the letters. Therefore do they hustle and bustle around that functionary's person, when the mail-bag is fetched in from the coach, and proffer assistance in assorting the miscellaneous newspapers which he empties over the counter, Offering advice when it is needed and when it is not. Submitting comments—original and assorted—on all classes of topics, with such sly foot-notes as one may not at first understand.

Then a country store is a strangely quiet place, of an afternoon, whether in summer or winter, save when, perhaps some little girl patters in to exchange a skein of thread, the flies and the royal merchant have it entire to themselves. If the place is in charge of a spruce young clerk, in lieu of the master, he employs himself with brush and oils at the little cracked mirror behind the cracked desk, and lets the flies sun themselves in sleepy knots over the floor.

It is not less a realm of doziness, either, in planting-time, and through the sweaty spell of haying. In the former season the men are about the gardens and off over their farms, and a fox might take a leisurely trot through the town street without attracting the eye of master or hound. Perhaps an enterprising pedlar, atop of a bright red wagon, trundles up to the doorstep, and from his canopied box passes the time of day with the prompt clerk, asks for the latest news, and offers essence at the very lowest "figger." Or a stray cow comes tearing off the succulent grass like silk near the door, perhaps with a bell strapped about her neck, and putting the town more completely to sleep with its somnolent melodies.

This is the store in the country town, or the village. It sometimes stands, however, away by itself at the crossing of two roads, with the proprietor's dwelling in close propinquity; its entire front protected from burglars by an ancient swing-shutter and barricaded with boxes and buckets, half-filled with beans and dried apples and oats, that are tilted on the broad counter under the window. I do not believe such a store can be found in the whole [illegible] Puritan New England; a mill-pond on a faded December afternoon is a place of resort by comparison—a hemlock thicket at sunset is noisy in contrast with its sepulchral desolateness.

But when farming does not drive and leisure is to be had in solid junks by all who want it, the store is not altogether so bare of interest to the casual observer. Huddled as the talking population love to be found, their portrait, at full lengths, may then be readily taken. The men and the boys, perched on barrels or the counters; either swing their feet and gossip, or swing their feet and spit. If it be winter, they huddle up to the dull box-stove, and polish the long pipes with their hard palms as coolly as if they were salamanders. They are stowed in unseen corners, too—the young fellows in particular—where they work over colorless, but sometimes rank jokes in half whispers, and snicker in nasal unison over their odd confidences about the girls.—The small boys drink in what falls, grinning bashfully when the older ones laugh; they are taking their early lessons faithfully and well.

Of winter evenings, the stove crammed with seasoned sticks, roar like any menagerie lion. No January wind without can drown its growling sound. The loungers are gathered in a great open circle, each with a hand erected for a screen. There it is the affairs of the nation are sifted; there each town sovereign closes and grapples with its dissenting neighbor, and finds his own personal niche among those occupied by the local worthies. The minister's last sermon comes up for analysis at this rustic round-table; when the astonishing fact is revealed that they are all not less profound theologians than marvellous masters of State craft and civil policy.

To the store flock the farmers, in earnest with their spring work, after seeds and manures and agricultural implements. Boys run thither on errands for their mothers, their sisters, and themselves. Thrifty housewives drive up before the door at an early forenoon hour, in the summer time, and go in to make barter of eggs and butter, and stocking-yarn, for cotton cloth, or calico, or new shoes, with a proper "power" of squeak in them. The girls flock, with red blushes burning in their cheeks, to see if anything lies over for them in the mail, or to exchange a few words with the sleek-haired clerk, or to finger, for the twentieth time, the limited stock of barèges, prints and muslin, delaines which he ever stands ready to spread about the counter.

You will see a whole caravan of old family cobs about the premises, some with bob-tails and some with switch, holding down their heads and drowsing away the hours as if they had cropped poppy heads instead of green clover for their morning's repast. And elderly females are visible, too, climbing briskly into and out of their open wagons, the day's successful barter giving them the nerve required to keep them from falling.

As politicians, the men who gather statedly at the country store strain the limits of common comprehension. On city rostrums, it is through the political notorieties sometimes give a start to the public pulse; but at the store the work is personal, and striking, and thorough, beyond example. They make it their grand point here to corner a man, after which operation, it is thought he is not worth putting out much strength upon. It is held to be the coronal feature of argumentative skill and power to get an opponent "where he can't get away." And so it is, according to Socrates himself, who had an awful teasing way of putting questions; or agreeably to Father Aristotle, who led by the nose the rest of the dialecticians of his day, and impressed his system on all the schools of Europe after him. To "argue the point" is esteemed one of the divine rights of man; and no government or authority shall dare to take it out of their hands.

MRS. MARY FREY, wife of Charles Frey, of Windsore township, York county, broke her right arm on the 17th ult, and on Saturday, the 23d, following, mortification set in and she died. This was the third time Mrs. Frey met with the misfortune of breaking her arm, the last of which proved fatal. She was in her sixty-first year and leaves a husband and two children to mourn her loss.

The United States Senate.

STANDING COMMITTEES

The Senate proceeded to the election o Standing Committees, a ballot being dispensed with by unanimous consent.

Foreign Relations.—Messrs. Sumner, Fessenden, Cameron, Harlan, Morton, Patterson, N. H., Johnson.

Finance.—Messrs. Sherman, Morgan, Williams, Van Winkle, Cattell, Henderson, Morrill, Vt.

Appropriations.—Messrs. Morrill, Me., Grimes, Howe, Wilson, Conklin, Cole, Guthrie.

Commerce.—Messrs. Chandler, Morrill, Me., Morgan, Sprague, Corbett, Patterson, Tenn., Doolittle.

Manufactures.—Messrs. Sprague, Pomeroy, Yates, Cole, Dixon.

Agriculture.—Messrs. Cameron, Cattell, Morton, Tipton, Guthrie.

Military Affairs.—Messrs. Wilson, Howard, Sprague, Cameron, Morton, Thayer, Doolittle.

Naval Affairs.—Messrs Grimes, Anthony, Cragin, Nye, Frelinghuysen, Drake, Hendricks.

Postoffice.—Messrs. Ramsey, Conness, Pomeroy, Van Winkle, Harlan, Morrill, Vt., Dixon.

Public Lands.—Messrs. Pomeroy, Stewart, Edmunds, Cattell, Williams, Tipton, Hendricks.

Private Land Claims.—Messrs. Williams, Howard, Ferry, Norton, Bayard.

Indian Affairs.—Messrs. Henderson, Morrill, Me., Ross, Corbett, Thayer, Buckalew, Doolittle.

Pensions.—Messrs. Van Winkle, Edmunds, Trumbull, Fowler, Tipton, Davis, and Bayard.

Revolutionary Claims.—Messrs. Nye, Chandler, Howe, Patterson, Tenn., and Conness.

Claims.—Messrs. Howe, Willey, Frelinghuysen, Howard, Morrill, (Vt.,) Cole, and Davis.

District of Columbia.—Messrs. Harlan, Sumner, Henderson, Willey, Patterson, N. H. Corbett, and Patterson, Tenn.

Patents.—Messrs. Willey, Sherman, Thayer, Ferry, and Norton.

Public Buildings.—Messrs. Fessenden, Trumbull, Grimes, Ferry, Johnson.

Territories.—Messrs. Yates, Nye, Cragin, Fowler, Ramsey, Ferry, Davis.

Pacific Railroad.—Messrs. Howard, Sherman, Morgan, Conness, Ramsey, Stewart, Wilson, Harlan, Drakes

Contingent Expenses of the Senate.—Messrs. Cragin, Drake, Buckalew.

Engrossed Bills.—Messrs. Fowler, Sumner, Warden.

Mines and Mining.—Messrs. Conness, Stewart, Chandler, Anthony, Yates, Conklin, Guthrie.

Joint Committee on Printing.—Messrs. Anthony, Ross, Johnson.

Joint Committee on Enrolled Bills.—Ross, Patterson, N. H., Dixon.

Joint Committee on Retrenchment.—Messrs. Edmunds, Williams, Patterson, N. H., Buckalew.

Joint Committee to Revise and fix Pay of the two Houses.—Messrs. Fessenden, Sherman, Buckalew.

To Examine Claims and Accounts for Repairs and Furnishing Executive Mansion.—Messrs. Harlan, Norton.

On Ordinance.—Messrs. Howard, Cameron, Drake.

On revising Rules of the Senate.—Messrs. Anthony, Pomeroy, Edmunds.

Valuable Shoes.

Mr. Isaac keeps a store for the disposal of all goods it is possible for citizens and soldiers to want. On a certain day there entered his place of business one of Uncle Sam's boys in blue, whose shoes were of the government pattern, and, as he was enjoying a furlough, did not suit his fastidious taste.—He addressed Mr. Isaacs:

"Got any shoes?"

"Oh, yes, real nice shoes. Joseph, hand me down some of dem A No. 1 shoes we got from New York yesterday."

The shoes were examined, tried and bought—at only two hundred per cent. above their value.

Mr. Isaacs lighted a cigar and mentally patted himself upon the back for having done his duty by his family and himself. In about five minutes, however, his reflections were disturbed by the reappearance of the soldier, his face flushed with anger—indeed his indignation was so great that he didn't even swear—his power of language was uneqnal to the occasion. He silently pointed to the sole of his shoes, which had already parted from the upper—a case of premature dissolution.

Isaacs contemplated them all around for several minutes—but contemplation would not mend them. An idea struck him.

"Did you walk in 'em?"

"Walk in 'em! Why certainly I walked in 'em. What did I want with 'em if not to walk in 'em."

(The soldier, though refraining from bad language, was evidently in no mood to be trifled with.)

At this answer Isaacs looked up into his face with an expression as innocent as that of an ingenious girl of six years of age, and said—

"Vy didn't you tell me you vanted to valk in 'em? I thought you vas in the cavalry."

The shoes were exchanged

A Scotchman on Miracles.

"Well, you may say what you please," said Smith, "I, for my part, cannot believe that God would first impose laws on nature, and then violate them. What would be the use of making them if they are to be so readily set aside?"

"I dinna ken, sir," said uncle, "what God may do, or what he winna do; but I don't regard a miracle to be a violation o' the laws o' nature. There's nae violation o' the laws o' nature, or rather the laws o' God, that I ken o', save the wicked actions o' wicked men."

"And what then," asked Smith, "do you make a miracle to be?"

"I regard it," said uncle, "to be merely such an interference wi' the established course o' things, as infallibly shows us the presence and the action o' a supernatural power. What o'clock is it wi' you, sir, if you please?"

"It's half-past twelve, exactly—Greenwich time," replied Smith.

"Well, sir," said uncle, pulling a huge old time-piece from his pocket, "it's one o'clock wi' me; I generally keep my watch a little forrit. (A little forward.) But I may hae a special reason the noo for setting my watch by the railway; and so, ye see, I'm turning the hands o't around. No wad ye say that I have violated the laws o' a watch? True, I have done what watchdom wi' a' its laws couldna have done for itself, but I have done violence to none o' its laws. My action is only the interference o' a superior intelligence for a suitable end, but I have suspended nae law, violated nae law. Well, then, instead o' the watch, say the universe; instead o' myself the hands, say God acting wholly of himself, and we hae a' that I contend for in a miracle: that is the unquestionable presence of an Almighty hand working the Divine will. And if He sees fit to work miracles, what can hinder him? He has done it mair than once or twice already; and who dare say that He'll not get leave to do it again?"

Who Caused the Taxes?

The meanest and most dishonest arguments resorted to against the Republican party during the election canvass the past fall, is thus put by the St. Louis *Times*

"Seven years ago, under Democratic rule, the expenditures of the government were not over seventy millions of dollars. Now, under Radical administration they are five hundred millions! Which does the tax-payer prefer?"

To this the Missouri *Democrat* replies as follows:

Seven years ago the Republican party had been beaten in the Presidential contest of 1856, and peaceably submitted to the popular decision. In 1860, the Democratic party was beaten in the Presidential contest and rebelled. The entire Democratic party at the South engaged in war against the United States. Nearly the whole Democratic party at the North sympathized with that rebellion, tried to embarrass every effort of the government to suppress it, concocted secret conspiracies to reinforce Southern rebellion with Northern insurrection, resisted the draft, discouraged loans, and in a thousand ways increased the difficulty and cost of suppressing this Democratic rebellion. The war was prolonged some years by the hopes of aid which Southern rebels received from Northern Democrats. Every Democratic victory in a Northern State, cost the country hundreds of millions of dollars. At last the Democratic rebellion was crushed. It had cost the country many lives, much blood, and four thousand millions of dollars. With financial strength which surprised Europe, we had contrived to crush a rebellion so great without going into foreign markets to borrow a dollar. We have still, in consequence of that rebellion, a debt of between two and three thousand millions, which we are rapidly reducing and getting into shape so that the national credit can be maintained and the prosperity of the country revived.

Who made that debt? Democrats, who rebelled because they were beaten in a Presidential election! Who made it necessary to tax the people so much more than they were taxed in 1860? Democrats, who rebelled because they were beaten in a Presidential election. *Who ought to pay every dollar of that increased taxation? The Democrats, whose rebellion made it necessary.*

And yet these same Democrats, magnanimously spared in their lives and property by the country, not stripped of their wealth as they would have been in other lands by confiscation, not prevented by any business disqualifications from adding to it, and called upon to pay only the same share of the national burden that men who did not rebel, point to the expenses caused by their own treason, and, with an impudence which Satan himself might envy, exclaim, "Behold the taxes, how much heavier they are than in '60. Put us into power again!"

It is false that the expenditures of the government are five hundred millions yearly. But the sum is large enough; larger than loyal men ought to pay. Whatever the sum, it was caused by a Democratic rebellion. And, if these Democrats do not stop wh

The Beaver Argus.

J. WEYAND, EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

Beaver, Pa., December 18, 1867.

A LIBEL suit has just been tried in Philadelphia, which excited a good deal of interest there. The prosecutor was William B. Mann, Esq., the Prosecuting Attorney for the county of Philadelphia, and the defendants were the editors of the Sunday *Mercury* of that city. The alleged libel consisted of scurrilous articles published by the latter with a view of injuring the character and standing of Mr. Mann. The Jury rendered a verdict of guilty.

THE National Republican Committee met at Washington D. C., on the 11th of this month to fix upon a time and place at which to hold the next National Convention of the Republican party. There was but little disagreement as to the *time*, but an animated struggle as to the *place* at which the Convention should be held occurred. Chicago, St. Louis, and Cincinnati were the points contested for. Five ballots were taken, the last one resulting in favor of Chicago. The Committee fixed upon the 20th of May, 1868, as the day upon which the Convention will assemble. The following call was then issued, and ordered to be published:

"The undersigned constituting the National Committee designated by the Convention held at Baltimore on the 7th of June, 1864, do appoint that a National Convention of the Union Republican party be held at the City of Chicago, Ill. on Wednesday, the 20th day of May next, at 12 o'clock m., for the purpose of nominating candidates for the offices of President and Vice President of the United States. Each State in the United States is authorized to be represented in said Convention by the number of delegates equal to twice the number of Senators and Representatives to which each State is entitled in the National Congress. We invite the co-operation of all citizens who rejoice that our great civil war has happily terminated in the discomfiture of rebellion; who would hold fast the unity and integrity of the Republic, and maintain its paramount right to defend to the utmost its own existence, whether imperiled by secret conspiracy or armed force; of all friends of an economical administration of the public expenditure, of the complete extirpation of the principles and policy of slavery, and of the speedy reorganization of those States whose Governments were destroyed by the Rebellion, and their permanent restoration to their proper practical relations with the United States in accordance with the true principles of republican government.

MARCUS L. WARD of New-Jersey Ch'n.
JOHN D. DEFREES of Indiana, Secretary.
JOHN R. CLARK of New Hampshire,
SAMUEL F. HUSSEY of Maine.
A. B. GARDINER of Vermont.
WM. CLAFLIN of Massachusetts,
SAMUEL A. PURVIANCE of Penna.
J. S. FOWLER of Tennessee.
B. C. COOK of Illinois.
MARSH GIDDINGS of Michigan.
D P. STUBBS of Iowa.
A. W. CAMPBELL of West Virginia.
H. W. HOFFMAN of Maryland.
N. B. SMITHERS of Delaware.
W. J. CORNING of Virginia.
S. H BOYD of Missouri.
C. L ROBINSON of Florida.
S. JUDD of Wisconsin.
HORACE GREELY of New-York.
H. H. STARKWEATHER of Conn.
R. B. COWEN of Ohio.
THOS. SIMPSON of Minnesota.
NEWTON EDMUNDS of Dakota.
D. S. GOODLOE of North Carolina
THOS. G. TURNER of Rhode Island.
SAMUEL N. CRAWFORD of Kansas.
S. J. BOWEN of District of Columbia.
J. P. CHAFFEE of Colorado.
Washington, Dec. 11, 1867."

THE ELECTION in the city of Pittsburgh on Tuesday of last week resulted in a partial defeat of the Republican ticket. The Democrats had no ticket in the field. James Blackmore, (Dem.) Samuel Allender, (Ind. Rep.) and Messrs. Slagle and McCargo (Regular Republicans) were chosen to fill the offices of Mayor, Treasurer, Attorney and Controller, respectively.

In the nomination of the Republican ticket in Pittsburgh, a few weeks ago, a most shameful "bargain and sale" was made by the delegates, which resulted in the nomination of candidates for Mayor and Treasurer, for whom the people had not instructed. This gave rise to a great deal of lukewarmness and dissatisfaction, the consequence of which was, no interest at all was felt in the election by some, and in others a desire to see such trickery rebuked by a defeat of the whole ticket prevailed.

The opposition (composed of the Workingmen and Democrats) took advantage of the feeling in the Republican ranks, and turned it to their advantage by "fusing" the disaffected elements, and supporting a ticket composed of men of all parties. Their efforts were partially successful, as is seen elsewhere. It is to be hoped that this result will teach our friends in Pittsburgh a lesson that will be of some service to them in the future.

—Since the election the Pittsburgh *Post*, has been claiming this result as a Democratic victory. The Working-men's organ, *The Advocate* retorts thus:

In giving the result of our city election yesterday, the Pittsburgh *Post*, of this morning makes itself the vehicle of publishing to the world *a tare fraud falsehood!* This fact is well understood by everybody in Pittsburg, but people abroad may be deceived by the *Post's* gross perversion of the election. With a degree of impudence unparalleled in the annals of the press, the *Post* claims the triumph of James Blackmore and Samuel Allinder as a *Democratic victory!* Nobody, however, knows better than the *Post* that Mr. Blackmore, though himself a Democrat, was not a Democratic candidate for Mayor, even as Mr. Allinder, though a Republican, was not a Republican candidate for Treasurer. *The Democratic party made no nominations for the leading municipal offices.* The Labor Reform City Convention nominated Messrs. Blackmore and Allinder, and the nomination was backed up by an immense call from the citizens *without respect to party*—and we may add, the *Post* bitterly opposed the whole thing, until an overwhelming popular feeling *forced* it into acquiescence. The *Post* denounced its own party for not making nominations, and during the whole canvass was universally regarded as an aider and abettor of the regular Republican ticket; and, but for its spiteful conduct, Thomas W. Wright, our candidate for City Controller, and Mr. Hill Burgwin, our candidate for City Attorney, would have been elected by a handsome majority.

THE Democrats of Pittsburgh insist that it was their party that defeated the Republican nominees for Mayor and City Treasurer at the recent municipal election in that city. The working men say that this is untrue, and claim that it was their organization that brought about the defeat of the gentlemen referred to. The truth is, neither are right: The Republicans defeated themselves by making nominations in a manner foreign to the usages of the party, and therefore distasteful to a large number of its members. These would not support the ticket, and but little blame can be attached to them for declining to do so.

The Difference.

Messrs. Allison and Davis, editors of the Juniata Republican, a Radical sheet, were sentenced last week to thirty day's imprisonment for a gross libel against John J. Patterson, of Harrisburg, but as the fashion is now, it turned out they had Geary's pardon in their pocket. Now let us see another picture! Mr. Odell, editor of the Beaver LOCAL—a Democratic paper—was recently sentenced to two months imprisonment for exposing the corruption of some Radical officials, and he is now incarcerated without the hope of relief. Radicals never hesitate to act tyrannical when they have power, or to show their political bias either in the Jury box or Executive chair. —[Washington Examiner.

There is no similarity whatever between the two cases here referred to, and we have but little doubt but that the *Examiner* knows this as well as ourself. In the first instance a true bill was found against Messrs. Allison and Davis, for libel, preferred against them by John J. Patterson at the August term of the Dauphin county court. When the case was called up some three weeks ago, the *defendants plead guilty* to the charge, and applied to the court for leave to offer testimony for the purpose of showing mitigating circumstances.—This was granted, and witnesses were examined. The case, as is here seen, never went to a jury at all. After the court heard these witnesses, the Presiding Judge sentenced the defendants to pay a fine of one hundred dollars each, the costs of prosecution, give bond in the sum of five hundred dollars for good behaviour to ward all persons, and toward John J. Patterson in particular, and to be imprisoned in the county jail for thirty days.

At this point John J. Patterson, the prosecutor, drew up and signed an application to the Governor for a pardon for the defendants. This application was also signed by hundreds of others who knew all the facts connected with the case.

In the second instance referred to by the *Examiner*, no plea of guilty was made; the case was taken before a Jury composed of members of both political parties; the evidence heard, the matter argued by able counsel; and a verdict of guilty unanimously rendered. Instead of pleading guilty or showing a disposition to relent as did the Juniata editors, the Beaver editor arose in the presence of the Judge and while that officer was pronouncing his sentence, reiterated his charges, and expressed his regret at not having succeeded in sending Capt. Barnes to the Penitentiary.

No application in this case was made to the Governor for a pardon at all, and it is hardly probable that Capt. Barnes, under the circumstances, would have signed it if one had been drawn up.

In view of all these facts, the *Examiner* should be ashamed to say that any analogy exists between the two cases referred to.

A RESOLUTION has been submitted in the New York Constitutional Convention with reference to the punishment of official corruption. It provides that the acceptance of a bribe by any officer shall be punished by three years imprisonment—the person paying the bribe not being punished at all. If the bribe is offered and rejected, then the person offering it shall be subject to three years imprisonment.

If there was any such thing as official corruption in our State, we would feel like advocating the adoption of some similar law. Indeed, we are not sure but it might be well enough to make such a law, just to have it handy in case of future need.

The President is said to have a message prepared in which he will ask Congress to recognize in a commendatory manner the course pursued by General Hancock as commander of the fifth Military District. Hancock appears to be doing but little just now in the Department of the Gulf, except undoing what Sheridan did while in command there. Under these circumstances it is hardly probable that Congress will give him the encouragement asked for by the President. A. J. appears to be determined to make Hancock the Democratic candidate for President in 1868. He will hardly be assisted in this movement by the Congress he has so frequently assailed and derided.

Mixed Marriages.

The World, being in need of information turns naturally and wisely to the *Tribune*. It shall not seek in vain. Here is its problem:

"This question of intermarriage of Africans with persons of the White European races is most interesting and becoming every day, by reason of Republican legislation, of fearful practical importance. The fundamental idea of the Republican party, in its treatment of the Southern States, is the co-equality of the White and Black races. Ought such co-equals to be permitted to intermarry? We shall be glad to hear from the *Tribune* on the moral, social, ethnological, political, legal, and practical relations of this subject! Major-Gen. Pope desires instant information from a head-center of his party!"

Answer:—The Apostle Paul, being once pressed to decide whether certain parties should or should not marry, responded that, if they were content to remain single, he advised them to do so, considerately added that "It is better to marry than to burn." Our answer to *The World* will be found imbued with the spirit of the great Apostle.

We can imagine no circumstances under which it would seem to us fit and wise that a White and a Black person should be joined in the holy state of matrimony; and yet we claim no right to judge for others in the premises, and can suppose no case in which the State would be justified in interfering to prevent such a marriage any more than to command it. If Democracy has concocted or borrowed an "interference theory" which justifies such meddling, it is a worse theory than even *we* had supposed. All do know that there are several hundred thousand mulattoes in this country; and we presume no one has any serious doubt that the fathers of at least nine-tenths of them are White Democrats. And we hold that those Democrats, if they *will* have yellow children, might better than otherwise treat the mothers respectively as wives, after the laudable pattern of that eminent Democrat, Vice-President Richard M. Johnson. Everybody knew what were the colors of *his* wife and children; yet they did n't cost him the support of a single White Democrat—New-York and Connecticut giving him their whole Electoral Vote. Hence we conclude that the Democratic aversion to color in wedlock is neither general nor sincere.

Will *The World* have any more information?
—*N. Y. Tribune.*

Beaver County Teachers' Institute.

FIRST DAY.

The Beaver County Teachers' Institute met in Beaver on the 9th day of Dec. 1867, in accordance with a previous call by the County Supt.

The exercises were opened at 10 A. M. with prayer by Prof. B. B. Lakin. On motion, Prof. J. Whitham, County Supt., was called to the Chair, and Profs. Eberhart and Risinger were chosen Secretaries.

On motion, the chair appointed Prof. Christy and Misses Whipple and Reynolds, a committee on enrollment.

Prof. Lakin moved that the chair appoint an Executive Committee of five, when the following named persons were chosen—Messrs. Lakin and Hafley, Misses Whipple, Swaney and Sterling.

Moved and carried that Prof. Lakin be requested to furnish a "*Query Box.*" Moved and carried that the sessions of the Institute be held from 9 to 12 A. M., and from 1½ to 4½, and 7 to 9 P. M.

The Executive Committee reported the following programme of exercises for the afternoon session: Lecture on English Grammar—Prof. Eberhart; Mental Arithmetic—Prof. Lakin; Method of Teaching Orthography—Prof. C. C. Douglass; Select Reading—Miss Bryan; Discussion of Queries. On motion adjourned.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

Supt. Whitham in the chair. Roll called, when forty-three (43) teachers responded.

Prof. Eberhart gave his views of the mode in which Grammar should be taught. The subject must be presented in a natural order—the Noun first, then the Adjective, the Verb and then the Adverb. Definitions should be clearly taught—should be so explained as to give the pupil a perfect and satisfactory comprehension of them.

Natural, artificial, spoken and written language, should be fully illustrated—in a word the study should be so conducted as to render it easy and interesting to the pupil. Teach pupils to *think*, and be careful to *teach them to think correctly.*

The subject was further discussed by Messrs. Thorn, C. C. Douglass, J. H. Douglass, Lakin, Christy, Franklin, Whitham and Coleman.

It was moved and carried that there be a recess at 10½ A. M. and 3 o'clock P. M.

Recess.

Supt. Whitham in the Chair.

Prof. Lakin then proceeded to a solution of a few of the most difficult problems selected from Dean's and Stoddard's Mental Arithmetics, after which Prof. Lakin gave his mode of conducting such classes, maintaining that pupils should be allowed the use of the text book, occasionally in class.

The subject was discussed by Messrs. T. H. Douglass, Benj. Franklin, and C. C. Douglass.

On motion the discussion was closed, to be continued at the evening session.

On motion the Institute adjourned, to meet at 7 o'clock, P. M.

EVENING SESSION.

Supt. Whitham in the Chair.

Roll called.

The subject of Mental Arithmetic was taken up, and discussed by Messrs. J. H. Christy, T. H. Douglass and B. B. Lakin.

On motion the subject was closed.

Music by the Beaver String Band.

Select Reading, by Prof. Hull.

Music.

Discussion of the contents of the Query-box.

The best method of preventing whispering in the school room—Discussed by Messrs. T. H. Douglass, A. K. Miller and Prof. Hull.

On motion adjourned to meet at 9 o'clock A. M., Tuesday.

SECOND DAY.

MORNING SESSION.

Supt. Whitham in the Chair.

Minutes of first day read and approved.

Roll called, when sixty-two (62) teachers responded.

Supt. Whitham stated that steps should be taken to choose a committee on Certificates, as required by the act of April 9th, 1867.

Prof. Lakin moved that the chair appoint a committee of two to ascertain and report at the afternoon session, the names of teachers present who hold State and Professional Certificates. Messrs. Lakin and Knight were appointed.

Mr. Miller moved that the Beaver String Band be employed for the evening session. Lost.

Prof. Thorn moved that the teachers of the Beaver Public Schools, be requested to lead in the musical exercises of the Institute. Carried.

Questions from the Query-box were taken up.

The first was, "What is the best method of conducting spelling with advanced classes?"

Profs. Hull, Thorn, Eberhart, Knight, Lakin, and others, presented their methods. The *writing method*—that in which the pupils are required to write the words simultaneously on their slates, as pronounced by the teacher, was approved by a majority of the Speakers.

Prof. C. C. Douglass, read a very pleasant and excellent essay.—Subject: "Why should School Directors be intelligent, energetic, and efficient men?"

Prof. Christy gave an Explanation of the change of seasons.

The subject was discussed at some length by Profs. Lakin, C. C. Douglass, Hull and others, as to the manner in which the movements of the earth, by which the seasons are produced, can be made clear and intelligible to pupils.

Class Drill in Geography; by Miss M. E. Tucker.

Miss Tucker gave a *practical* illustration of her method of teaching geography, by introducing a few of her pupils to the Institute, and giving an actual class exercise. Miss Tucker's method is to begin with the larger natural divisions of the earth's surface. The names of these are to be learned, and their shapes and relative positions so explained as to be clearly comprehended by the pupils. Mr. Miller thought the first thing to be learned, is the shape of the earth. Mr. Knight thought monthly reviews on this, as well as other branches, in the presence of parents, were beneficial—calculated to create interest and emulation among the pupils.

Prof. Hull read and recited with pleasing effect and fine taste, *Tubal Cain*, and *A Kiss in School.*

On motion adjourned.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

Supt. Whitham in the Chair.

Roll called, when eighty (80) teachers responded.

After the reading of the act of April 9th, 1867, the Institute proceeded to an election of an Examining Committee, as required by said enactment, which resulted in the choice of the following persons, each of whom received the number of votes set opposite their names:

Benj. Franklin, 29 votes; Wm. Miller, 32; M. S. Knight, 36; B. B. Lakin, 39; G. S. Eberhart, 44. On motion the election was declared unanimous.

Prof. Hull gave a very clear and instructive explanation of the *Science of Penmanship.*

Recess.

An explanation of the *metric system of weights and measures*, was given by Prof. Wm. Miller.

Prof. T. H. Douglass gave an explanation of the principles involved in *common fractions*, and his method of teaching that branch of Arithmetic.

Prof. Hull recited "*Where is Papa to-night*," and "*Socrates Snooks*," much to the delight of the Institute.

It was here announced that the Committee of Examination, as authorized by the act of April 9th, 1867, should organize by choosing Prof. G. S. Eberhart, of New-Brighton, as Chairman, and Prof. B. B. Lakin, of Beaver, as Secretary, and that applications for examination can be addressed to either of these gentlemen. The time for holding examinations will be duly published in the county papers.

NIGHT SESSION.

Institute convened at 7 P. M.

Supt. Whitham in the Chair.

The exercises of the evening were opened by a very lucid and able address by Prof. Burt. His subject, "*The Road to Knowledge*"—was well digested, and treated in a very instructive manner. *How shall knowledge be obtained?* In four ways, *by Observation, Reading, Conversation* and *Meditation.* All knowledge comes through the senses. Thought, memory, comes afterwards. Many young people through vanity—from a desire to be considered very wise—seek the company only of those who are more ignorant than themselves; hence they never improve. Young people, in order to improve, should seek the company of the wise and the good. Let them follow the examples of Benjamin Franklin, and Samuel Johnson, the English lexicographer. Nothing will do so much to improve the people as conversational clubs.

Some people read too much. A mistake that our knowledge will be in proportion to the number of books we read. Some read too little. How many read a good daily paper? Young men can spend dollars in saloons, but can not afford twenty-five cents per week for a newspaper. The teacher should have the best daily newspaper he can get. All should read so as to have broad and true views of things; should have a habit of reflection—reflect on what we hear, read and see. Some know not how to reflect. Walking conduces to vigorous thought.

Perfectly quiet schools are not the most successful. A school may be so quiet that the children can not think.

The man who can read the handwriting of the Great Creator of the universe in nature around him, has a source of enjoyment of which he can never be deprived. He can look forward to a new field of action in which his process shall live and expand forever.

At the close of Prof. Burt's address, Prof. Hull read "*Holmes's Wonderful One-Hoss Shay.*"

Dr. Acheson gave a very practical and instructive lecture upon the necessity of Physiology as a branch of common school education.

Prof. Burt remarked that one great reason why Physiology is not more generally taught, is the want of the right sort of books on the subject for our common schools.

Prof. Eberhart mentioned Jarvis's Physiology as one of the best text books on that subject now before the public.

The query, "*Why do male teachers command higher salaries than females?*" was then discussed by Messrs. Burt and Kuhn, the former maintaining that it is because females are not generally fitted to occupy the places of male teachers. When women fit themselves so as to have the same influence upon the productive wealth of the country that men have, they will command the same remuneration.

"*What is the appearance of sunrise and sunset in the Frigid Zone?*" was not discussed.

"*Where is the division between the Atlantic and Antartic Oceans?*"

Answered by Prof. Lakin. At the Antarctic circle.

Reading and recitation by Prof. Hull.

After reading the programme for to-morrow morning's session the Institute adjourned to convene to-morrow at 9 A. M.

THIRD DAY.

MORNING SESSION.

Supt. Whitham in the Chair.

Prayer by Rev. Smith.

Hymn—"Near to Thee"—by Messrs. McCreery, Eberhart and C. C. Douglass.

Select reading—subject, *Civility*—by Miss S. H. Russell.

The reader gave evidence of fine taste and very fair ability in the art of Elocution.

Prof. Knight read an essay upon the subject, "*What constitues a well-graded and classified school?*"

This subject was discussed at some length. Messrs. Thorn, Eberhart, Burt and McMillen participating.

Prof. Lakin read an able instructive and suggestive essay upon *Physical Geography.*

Prof. Burt gave an instructive lecture upon the *method of teaching Grammar.* His method is to encourage criticism, correcting ungrammatical sentences, and the language used by the pupils, and explaining to them the rules and principles violated in ungrammatical expressions used by themselves, is of great advantage. Is opposed to *primary* works on Grammer. Much can and should be taught orally.

Prof. Hull recited with pleasing effect, Saxes poem entitled, "*Pyramus and Thisbe.*"

Rev. Mr. Lowary referred to the acting of the Institute at its session in Freedom, in chosing a committee of three to confer with like committees from Allegheny and Butler counties, in regard to the establishment of a Normal School in this district, and moved that the committee be increased by the County Supt. to one hundred.

Pending the discussion of this subject, Institute adjourned to meet at 1½ this afternoon.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

Institute convened at 1½ P. M., Supt. Whitham in the Chair.

Prof. C.C. Douglass moved that the matter of appointing a committee to confer with Allegheny and Bitler counties relative to the establishing of a Normal School, be postponed until such time as the Ex. Com. may deem it necessary to fill up the subject carried.

Prof. Eberhart delivered a brief lecture—subject, "*What Further School Legislation is Needed?*"

He maintained the present system of taxation for the support of schools, should be changed. Taxes should be so assessed as to give to every child in the State, an equal advantage in acquiring an education.

Miss. E. A. McConnell read a very excellent essay—subject "*The Teacher's Reward.*"

The essay was highly complimented by several members of the Institute, but by none so highly as by Prof. McMillen.

Prof. Burt gave a practical and highly instructive lecture upon the *Theory and Practice of Teaching.*

At the close of Prof. Burt's lecture, a general discussion on *School Government* was entered into by Profs. McMillen, T. H. Douglass, Eberhart, Hull and Mr. Cross, C. C. Douglass and Supt. Whitham.

Select reading by Prof. Hull—subject, "*Orator Puff.*"

On motion adjourned.

EVENING SESSION.

Institute convened at 7 o'clock, Supt. Whitham in the Chair.

Lecture by Prof Burt—subject, "The Old and the New," successfully refuting many of the popular opinions of the present day, proving that in every case where wisdom was opposed to authority, and had the right of reason, it was triumphant. On motion, a committee of three was appointed to maintain order, as follows: Committee—Messrs. William Johnston, John Frazier and Rev. Smith.

Reading of the Periodical by Miss Mary Whipple, entitled the "Literary Casket."

Select reading by Prof. Hull—subjects, "*Lochinvar,*" "*Frenchman and Flea Powder,*" "*Uncle Zeke,*" "*Evening Dream.*"

On motion, adjourned to meet at 9 o'clock, A. M.

FOURTH DAY.

MORNING SESSION.

Institute convened at 9 A. M., Supt. Whitham in the Chair.

Roll called.

Moved and carried that Messrs. Whitham, Lakin and Eberhart be constituted a committee on resolutions.

Prof. J. H. Douglass read an instructive essay upon "*Ungraded Schools.*"

The reading of this essay led to a lengthy an animated discussion as to the number of hours per day abecedarians should be kept in school, and turned to a discussion of the mode by which public sentiment can be properly educated upon this important subject.—Part was taken in the discussion by Messrs. McMillin, Burt, Lakin, Thorn, Douglass, Eberhart, T. H. Douglass and Hull.

Recess.

Prof. Burt took up the subject of English Grammar, giving an explanation of his mode classifying sentences and phrases.

Prof. C. C. Douglass moved that a committee of three be appointed by the Chair to draft a Constitution for the permanent organization of a Teachers' County Association.

Prof. Eberhart read the poem entitled, "*Twenty Years Ago.*"

On motion, adjourned to meet at 1½ P. M.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

Prof. Burt in the Chair. Roll called. Minutes of morning session read and approved.

Prof. Lakin read a fine essay upon *Moral Training.*

Mr. McCreery read an essay upon the *Importance of Teaching the History and Constitution of our country*, in our public schools.

Prof. Eberhart spoke of the necessity of making U. S. History and the Constitution of the U. S., subjects of common school instruction. If we are to have intelligent men—men whose influence will be productive of good results—men who will guard carefully the interests of our country—make a proper use of their rights—they must be made acquainted with the history and organic laws of our country.

The subject of *Geography*, was introduced in a brief address by Prof. Eberhart, who was followed by Prof. McMillen upon the mode of teaching *primary classes in Geography.* Must first have *the blackboard;* second *the globe;* third *the map;* and fourth *the book.*

Rev. Mr. Lowary gave an excellent lecture upon *The Moral Responsibility of Teachers.*

The teachers' motto must be, upward! onward! He must ever bear in mind that he is educating those in whose hands will soon be the destinies of the nation. He must ever bear in mind that he is educating his pupils for the responsibilities and duties of life. The teachers' influence is preparing the mind for eternity, as well as for time; and "Just as the twig is bent the tree's inclined."

You must fit men for Life, for Death, for Judgment, for Heaven. For this training you will be responsible at the bar of God. O think over, pray over the position in which God has placed you!

Prof. McMillen resumed the subject of Geography. With books he makes pupils familiar with different portions of the world, by making, describing, journeys and voyages, to different parts, and noting carefully intermediate localities, &c.

Prof. Hull presented, in few pertinent remarks, the subject of *Penmanship.* How to teach it? Should have a set hour, should all write same copy at same time. First order—*Position!* Books and pen on desk. Pupils erect in seats—Explained by diagram his manner of collecting and distributing copy-books. Pupils all at one time take position to write—arms folded on desk. Next position—at count "*Three,*" ready to write, count *four* take pens, *five* take ink, *six* write.

EVENING SESSION.

Supt. Whitham in the Chair.

Song—Star Spangled Banner, by Messrs. McCreery, C. C. Douglass, and Eberhart.

An instructive, and well digested essay was read by Mr. Risinger upon *Penmanship.*

Prof. Eberhart read the poem entitled *Over the Hiver.*

Prof. Burt delivered an address, entitled, *What Next?* The speaker referred to the mental and physical slavery of man in the past ages, and casually traced the rise and progress of civil and religious liberty, up to the planting of liberty in our own country. Mental culture is essential to a clear comprehension of christianity. Refers in proof of this to the want of christianity existing among uneducated nations.

Study of classics should be no part of a course of education.

Should be less of text books in school, and more general information imparted to pupils.

Reform in labor needed. Too much work required—laboring men's wives especially are kept in a condition bordering on slavery—eight hours—five six—enough. Should be less development of muscle, more of brain. Time coming when all shall work—then they will work half their time, play and study the other half.

Providence rules the world—progress is the order of the day—women will ere long be enfranchised.

Profs. McMillen and Eberhart, followed in defence of a study of the Greek and Latin, Dr. Acheson thought too much time was given to those branches. Prof. Hull favored the study of the classics. Mr. Kuhn thought the study of the classics unnecessary. Mr. Harrah was surprised to hear professional men decry the classics. What man, he would ask, can take an honorably position in any of the professions, if he be not a linguist?

The Periodical was read in excellent taste by Miss Tucker, after which Prof. Hull read, by special request, *Poe's Raven*; and also recited much to the amusement of the audience, *The Ghost.*

Mr. Hull moved that the Secretary be instructed to strike from the minutes the title "*Prof.*" wherever it occurs. Some jocose remarks were made upon the motion, but no vote taken.

FIFTH DAY.

MORNING SESSION.

Supt. Whitham in the Chair.

Roll called. Minutes read and approved.

Chair announced as a committee on permanent organization of a County Association, Messrs. Eberhart, Lakin, and Miss Jennie Mercer.

Mr. Lowary's motion to appoint a committee of one hundred, to confer with like committees from Butler and Allegheny counties, in regard to the establishment of a Normal School, was called up, when Prof. Lakin moved, as an amendment, that Messrs. Lowary, Fields and Eberhart be constituted a committee, with power to increase the number. Carried.

C. C. Douglass offered the following resolution, which was adopted:

Resolved, That the committee appointed to draft a constitution for the permanent organization of a Teachers' County Association, be empowered to call a county convention of teachers, at any time between this and the next annual meeting of the county Institute, they may deem proper and expedient.

The report of the committee on resolutions was called for, when the following report was offered and unanimously adopted.

Resolved, That to those citizens whose generous hospitality we have enjoyed during the session of this Institute, we tender our highest regard, and most hearty thanks.

Resolved, That to Messrs. Burt, McMillen, Lowary, Acheson and Hull, we extend our hearty thanks for their very valuable and instructive assistance, in the conduct of our Institute.

Resolved, That we are under obligations to the county Commissioners for their kindness in giving us the use of the Court House.

Resolved, That we respectfully request the editors of our county papers, and the editor of the Penna. School Journal, to publish the minutes of our Institute in such a form as they may be furnished to them by the Secretary.

Prof. Burt delivered a brief address inculcating the necessity for courtesy among teachers—of speaking in respectful terms of each other.

Report of the Postmaster General.

The report on our postal affairs is a voluminous document. One gratifying fact which it furnishes is, that for the year ending June 30th, 1867, the receipts were in excess of the expenditures. We collate without regard to order from the report.

The issue of postage stamps compared with the previous year, shows an increase of about 6.5 per cent., almost sixty-one per cent. This increase is attributable to the introduction of printing business cards and requests for return if not delivered, without additional cost. The issue of this class of envelopes during the year was increased one hundred and six per cent. over that of 1866. The prediction in last year's report that the use of such envelopes would tend largely to reduce the number of dead letters, has been verified.

The statistics given, under the head of dead letters, show that the number has diminished nearly one million during the past year, and that this result is attributable to the use of envelopes with a request for the return to the writers of unclaimed letters directly from the postoffice addressed. It is estimated that fully fifty millions of these envelopes were used during the year, the department supplying about one-third of the number. The sales of postage stamps and stamped envelopes during the year amounted to $12,988,134, leaving unsold in the hands of postmasters, $412,928.

Concerning railway postal service, the report states that there are now in operation in the United States eighteen railway postal routes, extending in the aggregate over 4,433 miles; upon 879 miles of which twice daily service is performed, making a total equal to 5,314 miles of railway postal service daily each way. There are employed in this service 160 men, as head clerks and clerks, at a cost of $187,900 per annum. It would require to perform this same service by route agents, in the ordinary way, eighty-six men, at salaries of $1,080 per annum, the compensation now allowed to route agents on first class routes, making the cost $92,880 per annum. Thus—

160 postal clerks cost	$187,000
86 route agents would cost	92,880
Increased cost of postal clerks over route agents	$95,020

The report makes the curious statement concerning dead letters, that of the 4,306,508 letters consigned to the dead letter office during the year there have been restored to owners, 1,611,086; filed and held for future disposition, 18,553, and returned to foreign countries, 186,189—leaving a balance of 2,490,080, indicative of the number that were properly or unavoidably destroyed. Of these, about 1,500,000 were worthless, being mostly circulars and gift or lottery advertisements; 256,093 were sent out but not delivered leaving about 1,000,000 without signatures, or so written as to be unintelligible.

Relative to the postal money order system, the report says the whole number of money order postoffices now in operation is 1,224, of which 458 have been established since the date of the last annual report. This increase has occurred mainly in the Western and Southern States, where the facilities of the system for the transmission of money appear at present to be most needed. The number of orders issued during the year was 474,496, of the aggregate value of $9,229,927.

The report calls attention to the gross frauds perpetrated upon the department by violations of the franking privilege, in almost all parts of the country. The *fac simile* franks of different members of Congress are freely used to circulate obscene books and papers, lottery circulars, business cards, &c., and to cover all kinds of business and domestic correspondence of persons not authorized by law to frank mailable matter. Unless something is done speedily by Congress to check this serious mischief, the annual appropriation to cover the transmission of free matter will have to be increased from $709,000 to at least $1,000,000.

To avoid the continuance of this serious abuse in the use of the names of members of Congress without their knowledge or consent, Mr. Randall urges that the laws be so changed as to require the written signature of the person exercising the franking privilege upon the matter franked, and, to relieve the heads of departments and bureaus of great labor, that a franking clerk be authorized by law for each department of the government, with the authority to frank all matter pertaining to the department for which he is so appointed.

The report invokes the attention of Congress to the subject of connecting the telegraphic system of the country with the postal service, as it is done in Great Britain, and also to the subject of relieving shipbuilders of onerous taxes, and granting subsidies to steamers as a consideration for carrying the ocean mails. It is an excellent business paper, and proves that Mr. Randall has managed the affairs of his department with fidelity and skill.

The Decline in Prices.

We take from the New York *World* the following comparison of prices of leading articles of trade, on the 12th day of November, instant, and 1866.

	1866	1867
Gold, per cent	$1 47	$1 39
Cotton, Middling Upland, lb	31	19
Sheeting, Standard, yd	33	13½
Shirtings, Wamsutta, yd	47½	22½
Prints, Prime Madders, yd	25	12½
M. Delaines, yd	31	17
Flour, Extra State, bbl	8 25	10 00
Wheat, No. 1, Spring, bush	1 64	2 27
Corn, Western, mixed, bush	94	1 37
Oats, bush	61	77
Pork, Mess, bbl	32 25	20 85
Beef, Extra Mess, bbl	17 21	21 00
Lard, Prime, lb	28	13½
Bacon, Cumberland, lb	19½	12
Butter, Prime State, lb	52	42
Cheese, Prime Factory, lb	19	15
Coffee, Prime Rio, lb	30	24
Sugar, Good Refining, lb	13½	12
Molasses, Muscovado, gal	80	53
Rosin, Common, bbl	8 38	3 25
Spirits Turpentine, gal	1 16	84
Linseed Oil, gal	1 50	1 07
Petroleum, Standard White, in bond, gal	61	29
Iron, Scotch Pig, ton	53 00	39 00
Copper, American Ingot	33	23
Lead, lb	10½	9
Raisins, Layer, box	5 00	4 10
Mackeral, No. 1, bbl	17 75	16 00
Hides, B. A. dry, lb	33	28
Leather, Hemlock, B. A. lb	39	30
Hemp, Manilla, lb	19	17
Gunny Cloth, yd	25	20
Tallow, lb	14½	11½
Wool, Prime Fleece, lb	68	50

This shows a decline in everything except breadstuffs, and in most of the articles the fall has been great. It will be seen that the decline has largely anticipated the reduction of the currency. It does not need an inflation of the currency to raise these prices if the pressure of continual apprehension were taken off; and they are now at so low a point, that a considerable further reduction of the currency, if the other causes were removed, would not further depress them. The above has no comparison of the prices of woolens, in which there has also been a heavy fall.

The Charges Against the President.

The general charges brought against the President of the United States by the report of the majority of the Impeachment Committee, amounted to twenty two, and are summed up as follows:

1. Neglecting to convene Congress at the close of the rebellion, for the purpose of settling the relations of the rebel States to the Union, and providing for the organization of loyal and constitutional State Governments.

2. Illegally and unconstituti onally assuming, in his proclamation establishing a Provisional Government in South Carolina, to exercise powers vested in Congress alone.

3. Recognizing the Government thus established in derogation of the authority of Congress as republican in form; and the State as fully restored to its place in the Union.

4. In his proclamations inviting the citizens of the rebel States to elect conventions to frame new State constitutions, many of the delegates to which Conventions were known traitors.

5. Assuming to accept and ratify the so called Constitutions formed by these illegal and treasonable assemblages, without their submission to a vote of the people of the respective States, and without their ratification and confirmation by Congress.

6. Corruptly pardoning large numbers of notorious traitors in order that they might act in these illegal Conventions in time to forestal all action of Congress upon the subject.

7. In the creation of the office of Provisional Governor—an office unknown to the Constitution and laws of the land.

8. Apointing to the offices thus illegally created, notorious traitors.

9. Directing the payment of these pretended officers from the Treasury of the United States in violation of the laws of Congress.

10. Deliberately suspending the operation of a law of the United States prescribing an oath of office.

11. Appointing to offices created by the laws of the United States persons notoriously guilty of the crime of treason and who did not, therefore, qualify without perjury.

12. Illegally, and in violation of the Constitution and his oath of office, applying property taken from the enemy in time of war to the payment of the expenses of the illegal Governments, and illegally permitting levies of taxes for the same purposes.

13. Publicly denying in his messages and elsewhere the right of Congress to propose for the "pacification, government and restoration" of rebel States to the Union, and assuming all authority over this subject himself.

14. In vetoing, in accordance with his declarations, bills which had passed Congress for the pacification and restoration of the rebel States.

15. In corruptly exercising the power of removal and appointment to office for the purpose of securing the triumph of his construction policy.

16. In the corrupt exercise of the pardoning power in the case of certain deserters in Western Virginia for the purpose of enabling them to vote at an election involving heavy loss to the United States Treasury thereby.

17. Laboring to prevent the ratification of the constitutional amendment declaring the validity of the public debt, and inciting the payment of the rebel debt.

18. Making official declarations calculated to injure the credit of the United States and to encourage rebels to resist the reorganization of the Southern State Governments, in defiance and disregard of the authority of Congress.

19. The corrupt exercise of the pardoning power, and the power of remission and appointment for the purpose of obstructing the work of reconstruction in accordance with the design of conciliating rebels himself personally.

20. In the illegal transfer of money in various ways property to Southern rebels, institutions composed of rebels, in order to aid in which certain bonds, of which he was a holder, were paid under his own direction, thus using his office for his own pecuniary benefit and to defraud the people of the United States.

21. In the surrender of captured and abandoned property, seized by agents of the Treasury, to the rebel owners, in violation of law.

22. In authorizing the use of the army in the dispersion of a lawful assemblage of peaceful citizens in Louisiana, planting the blame at the order of a man who was not in command of the army, but a public and notorious traitor.

NEW ADVERT

The Beaver Argus.

BEAVER, DECEMBER 18, 1867.

Local and Miscellaneous.

The ARGUS has now a larger circulation than any paper published in the county. Advertisers will promote their own interests by bearing this in mind.

RATES OF ADVERTISING.

TIME.	3w.	6w.	3m.	6m.	1y.
One square—10 lines...	$2 00	$3 00	$5 00	$8 00	10 00
Two squares.....	3 50	5 00	7 00	10 00	15 00
Three squares.....	5 00	6 00	9 00	11 00	18 00
Four squares.....	6 00	8 00	10 50	15 00	21 00
One-fourth column.....	7 00	10 00	13 50	20 50	25 00
One-half column.....	10 00	14 00	17 00	25 00	40 00
One column.....	20 00	25 00	30 00	40 00	75 00

Administrators' and Executors' Notices..... $3 00

Special Notices, per line..... 10

☞ Payments to be made Quarterly, except Transient Advertising, which must be paid in Advance.

State of the Thermometer for the week ending on the 14th of December, 1867:

	7. A. M	2. P. M	9 P. M.
December 8.	19 deg.	27 deg.	21 deg.
" 9.	23 deg.	33 deg.	23 deg.
" 10.	34 deg.	35 deg.	34 deg.
" 11.	32 deg.	35 deg.	32 deg.
" 12.	19 deg.	15 deg.	9 deg.
" 13.	11 deg.	11 deg.	9 deg.
" 14.	11 deg.	19 deg.	18 deg.

R. T. TAYLOR.

Mrs. Louisa Patterson, of Sharon, this county, is authorized to act as agent for the *Argus*.

Wm. Bingham, Jr., 54 Fifth street, Pittsburgh, is the authorized agent for THE ARGUS in that city.

New Advertisements.

The attention of the public is directed to the following new advertisements, which appear for the first time in THE ARGUS to-day:

Executrix's Notice—Deborah Townsend.
Administrator's Notice—J. C. Wilson.
City Controller—R. B. Francis.
Commercial College—P. Duff & Son.
Auditor's Notice—J. R. Harrah.
Special Notice—Peter Angle.
Special Notice—Shallenberger Bros.
Special Notices—Watt Gealy.

The Number Present.—Eighty-one Teachers of this county were in attendance at the Teachers' Institute in this place last week. This, in proportion to the whole number of teachers in the county, was a very large attendance.

Henry Porker.—Last week, Mr. E. Shelton, near Damascus, butchered a hog that weighed seven hundred and twenty-two pounds; dressed, five hundred and seventy-eight pounds. It was a Chester white, and could have been made much heavier.—*Salem (O.) Republican.*

Behaved Badly.—The boys and some young men of this place, behaved very badly at the Institute, on last Wednesday evening. A committee of citizens had to be appointed to preserve order. A night or two in Sheriff Littell's custody would probably teach these ill-bred nuisances some manners, or if not, cause them to stay away from places where their presence is neither desired nor desirable.

Impartial Suffrage in Kansas.—The following is from a Leavenworth paper;

"KICKAPOO, nov. the 24, 1867.

"DERE ZUN: Will you pleze inform me whether nigger suphrage Was carrid at The late lection. If soh granmt peepul is to vote I want to leave this God forsaking State, and Go back to Southern Illinois.

"Yeurs trooly."

The Teachers' County Institute which met in this place on Monday of last week, continued its session until Friday noon, at which time it adjourned. A lively interest was taken in its proceedings by the teachers and directors present, as well as by the citizens generally. After Tuesday afternoon Court House, instead of Institute, were held in the where the Institute first convened.

Newspaper Changes.—The Oil City *Petrolean*, published at Oil City, Pa., has been discontinued. The weekly *Republican*, published in the same office is to be enlarged to an eight column paper. The *Republican* will be under the editorial control of Dr. F. F. Davis, a former citizen of this county, and favorably known by a large portion of our people across the river. Andrew Cone, Esq., of Oil City, is to be the business manager of the enterprise. We have all confidence in their ability to publish a good live Republican paper, and heartily wish them great success.—Here is our ☞

The Storm.—The snow storm which commenced at this place on last Wednesday, seems to have been general. From a number of distant points in the country it is represented as being a storm of unusual severity. Railroad communication was very difficult on a number of the roads during the latter part of the week, but at the present time "all is well" again.—The snow fell here to the depth of nine or ten inches, and the wind blowing hard at the time caused it to drift considerably in exposed places. Sleighing at the present time is good, and old and young are enjoying it hugely."

Examination.—We learn that the Classes at the Seminary generally acquitted themselves with credit at their examination on Thursday. We heard quite favorable notice of the classes in Higher Arithmetic, Geometry, Algebra, German, French and Latin.

In the evening, the Soiree passed off very pleasantly, the pieces all being executed with an ease and confidence that is always gratifying to an audience and indicate thoroughness and proficiency on the part of the pupil. Prof. King's execution of a brilliant piece, showed that he who had imparted successfully a knowledge of this heaven-born science as the skill of his pupils exhibited, was able by his own hand, to bring forth thrilling strains from the instrument of which he is a master. The Organ is the Professors favorite instrument, and we regret that we have not in our Institution the Chapel such as we should have nor the organ. With a gentleman of such attainments and so much refinment and character, assisted by a lady of such rare vocal powers as Mrs. King, we are prepared to learn that the musical department at the Seminary is deservedly popular.

The Lady's Friend, for January.—Two finely executed Steel Engravings lead off the January number of this "Queen of the Monthlies." One is called "My Household," and the young husband certainly seems to be very well satisfied with his treasure. The other engraving is a Dutch Skating Scene, and is very seasonable and appropriate. The colored Double Page *Steel* Fashion Plate, is, as usual, unrivalled in elegance, and fidelity to the mode. The engraving, "Dogs will be Dogs," is first rate; and the many illustrations of the Fashions, etc., all the ladies will know how to appreciate. The music for this number is "The Moonlight Waltz." The literary matter is by Virginia Townsend, Elizabeth Prescott—who begins a fascinating story, called "A Dead Man's Rule"—Florence Percy, the distinguished Poetess; Louise Chandler Moulton, Margaret Hosmer, Aunt Alice, Una Locke etc., etc.

The publishers are sending the December number, which is a very beautiful one, *free* to all *New Subscribers* for 1868.

Other great inducements in the way of Premiums, &c., are promised to subscribers, *and our readers should send for a sample copy, containing all these liberal offers.* Sample copies will be sent for fifteen cents.

Price (with engraving) $2.60 a year; Four copies (with one engraving), $8.00. One copy of Lady's Friend and one of Saturday Evening Post (and one engraving), $4.00. Address Deacon & Peterson, 319 Walnut Street, Philadelphia.

How Very True.—The following little gem, from the pen of Alice Carey, can be read with profit to every one—saint as well as sinner:

"Do not look for wrong or evil,
You will find them if you do;
As you measure to your neighbor
He will measure back to you.
Look for goodness, look for gladness,
You will meet them all the while.
If you bring a smiling visage
To the glass, you meet a smile."

A Courteous Jail Bird.—Thomas Whittaker, who has for some time past been confined in the Washington county Jail, on a charge of robbery, escaped from "durance vile" a few nights ago. He was accompanied in his breaking out of jail by another prisoner named Clawson. After their escape the following note addressed to the President Judge was found in Whittaker's cell:

"To the Hon. Judge Acheson."

DEAR SIR: I have gone to Pittsburgh to hunt up six thousand dollars bail; if I do not find it I will be back in time for next court. Respectfully yours,

THOMAS WHITTAKER.

Of course Whittaker did not go to Pittsburgh for bail, and himself and "chum" are still at large.

Since writing the above, Whittaker has been arrested. The Pittsburgh *Commercial* of last Saturday says:

The escape, it will be remembered, was made on Sunday night last, the prisoner (Whittaker) leaving a note in his cell for Judge Acheson to the effect that he had gone to Pittsburgh to hunt bail.

The police of this city were notified of the circumstance of the escape, and have since been on the lookout for the prisoners. Officers Wilmont and Little succeeded in arresting Whittaker last evening, at half-past eight o'clock, at the residence of his brother-in-law, Edward Lambert, near Four Mile Run. The officers heard that he was in Birmingham yesterday morning and visited that place; from there they traced him to Hatfield, and then crossed the river again, finding him at the house of Lambert as above stated. He was in the house, and on hearing the officer knocking at the door endeavored to escape, but did not succeed, and was arrested. He had a large knife, but did not have time to make much resistance before he was secured and brought to the city, and placed in the lock up.

Warning Against Eating on Time.—One day last week as Mr. Thomas Lowry, of Florence, was eating supper at the hotel of Elijah Marshall, of Burgettstown—a conveyance being in waiting outside to convey him to his home—by some means a piece of meat got fastened in his throat, and he came rushing into the store room connected with the house in the agonies of choking, not speechless. Fortunately Dr. Bell was present, and snatching a riding switch from the hand of a person standing near, wrapped his handkerchief around the end of it, caught hold of Mr. Lowry, inserted the stick into his mouth, gave it a plunge and down went the clog, to his immediate relief, and that of all the bystanders. The Doctor did well, and we will say that the choking was not on account of tough beef surely, for no better arranged and kept hotel can be found than "Lige" Marshall's. *Moral*—masticate well.—*Washington Reporter.*

The Bankrupt Law.—The Bankrupt Law in force at the present time is very imperfectly understood. We herewith present its prominent characteristics:

The *object of the Law* is to enable persons who cannot pay their debts to get rid of them.

Who may take advantage of this Law?

Any person, or firm, who owes debts to the amount of three hundred dollars or upward whether they be individual or partnership debts or both, and it makes no difference what is the character of the indebtedness, whether it be bill, note, account, judgment, as principal, or surety, or otherwise.

What does the law demand of the applicant?

That he shall surrender his property, except such as is hereafter mentioned, to his creditors, for a pro rata distribution among them.

What does the law permit the applicant to keep?

First—Household and kitchen furniture and necessaries to the amount of $500.

Second—The wearing apparel of himself and family.

Third—The uniform, arms and equipments of any person, who is, or has been, a soldier in the militia or the service of the United States.

Fourth—If the applicant is the head of a family, his homestead, to the value of $500. If he has no homestead, then in lieu thereof, money or other personal property to the value of $300.

If the applicant has only so much property as is above enumerated, of course he has nothing to give up to his creditors.

The result of taking the benefit of this law is a discharge from all his indebtedness. In cases where there is no contest, it requires from sixty to ninety days to procure this discharge.

This law went into operation on the first day of June, 1867, and persons who propose to avail themselves of its provisions must do so from the date of its *commencement*, unless they can pay fifty cents on the dollar of their indebtedness, or get the consent of a majority in number and value of their creditors.

Any person desiring further information on any point, can doubtless receive it by applying in person or by letter to the Register of this District, J. B. Donley, Esq., Waynesburg, Greene county, Pa.

Christmas.—On this day one week is Christmas. We presume that the usual festivities will occur on that day. Most of the Sabbath Schools in this vicinity will no doubt treat their scholars to sweet-meats &c., on the occasion. In the M. E. Church of this place, a preliminary meeting was held on Monday evening last, at which it was determined to give a treat to the Sabbath school scholars of that church on Wednesday morning at 9 A. M., and it was also determined at the same time to give a public entertainment in the M. E. Church on the evening of the succeeding day (Thursday) for the benefit of the Mite Society of the same congregation.

Prof. Taylor desires us to say that he is fitting up additional Recitation Rooms at the Seminary, and will be prepared to receive lads and young men under his own special care and give them instructions in any branch and prepare them for any class in College that may be desired. The session opens the 2d of next month.

Attend to the Ice Houses.—The present is said to be a favorable time to procure ice, with which to fill ice houses. As there are quite a number of these in this vicinity it is to be hoped that the present "cold snap" will be turned to the advantage of those desiring to lay in a supply of ice for next summer's use.

At a recent election in Minnesota concerning the location of a county seat, of the 2000 votes in the county 8294 were cast. The Republicans cast on an average four and the Democrats thirteen votes apiece. "Vote early and often."

The Democratic slate, as last made up, contains the name of General Hancock for President. He is doing all he can at New Orleans to earn the distinction.

MARRIED.

WILSON—DRAVO—On Tuesday evening, December 10th, at the residence of the bride's parents, by Rev. J. S. Bracken, assisted by Dr. Dempsey, and Rev. R. T. Taylor, Mr. Robert A Wilson, and Miss Maggie, daughter of Rev. J. F. Dravo, all of Beaver, Pa.

With the above notice came a very fine, large cake, for which we tender the thanks of the ARGUS office to Mr. and Mrs. J. F. Dravo. Of the pair just made one we may say:

"They are moving onward, the bridal throng,
Ye may track their way by the swells of song;
Ye may catch thro' the foliage their white robes gleam,
Like a swan midst the reeds of a shadowy stream.
Their arms bear up garlands, their gliding tread
Is over the deep-veined violet's bed;
They have light leaves around them, blue skies above,
An arch for the triumph of youth and love!"

MCCULLOUGH—BROBECK—Dec. 12th, 1867, by Rev. N. P. Kerr, at the house of the bride's parents in Moon Tp., Robert McCullough and Anice M. Brobeck, all of Beaver county, Pa.

DIED.

CALHOUN—At his residence in Phillipsburg, Beaver county, Pa., December 6th, Mr. James Calhoun, in the 67th year of his age.

The deceased had been a resident of this county nearly or all his life. His affliction was of long standing and exceedingly painful, yet he was favored with relief and apparent ease in the closing scene.

The now bereaved wife and a large family of children are left to mourn their great loss; yet not without the hope that their loss is his eternal gain. K.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

Great Bargains at Gealy's.

For Christmas Gifts go to Peter Angel's, Bridgewater, for he is selling out his large stock of Toys at greatly reduced prices, far below cost. Call at Peter's for bargains.—Also, for Oysters call at Peters.

Furs! Furs! Furs! at Gealy's, cheap; cheaper cheapest.

See one of the Prize Cups awarded to A. Speer for his celebrated Port Grape Wine.—It is the best grape wine ever produced in this country, the standard wine for communion purposes, and the most beneficial for females and weakly persons. [1y.

Go to Gealy's, sign of the Red Post, Water St. Bridgewater.

THE HOLIDAYS ARE COMING.

The time for gift-giving, feasting and merry making is near at hand. The time for Roast Turkey and Cranberry Sauce, Fried Oysters and Chicken Salad, Canned Fruits and Vegetables, Dried Corn and Peaches, Apples and Prunes, Currants and Raisins, Candies and Nuts, Mince Pies and Cocoanut Pudding, the time for all these, and a host of other good things is coming. Call at Shallenberger Bros. and be supplied. 2t.

Go to Gealy's, he is selling goods at Panic Prices, don't forget.

THE PORT GRAPE IN NEW JERSEY

The following cannot fail to satisfy any sceptical persons about Speer's wine being purely a grape juice wine:

PASSAIC, Oct. 23d, 1865.

This is to certify that I have been a resident of Passaic for the past twelve years, during which time I have known Mr. Alfred Speer, and been thoroughly posted in the manufacture by him of his celebrated wines, and can testify to the fact derived from a personal knowledge that his excellent Port Grape Wine is made entirely from the Oporto Grape, which he extensively cultivates in vineyards in sight of my residence. The Port Grape vine is a variety of his own raising, cultivated exclusively by himself, and is a superior grape.

C. M. K. PAULISON,
U. S. Deputy Collector Int. Rev.

Our druggists have some of this wine, direct from Mr. Speer.

AN OPPORTUNITY FOR SAFE INVESTMENT—In our advertising columns this week, will be found such an opportunity for safe investment as is seldom offered. The City controller of the growing City of Allegheny is putting a loan on the market for the purpose of extending their water mains to the territory recently annexed to the city. The City now contains nearly 50,000 inhabitans and is growing in manufacturing and business importance faster than any other city in the State. Her indebtedness at the present time, is about $400,000. While her improvements will amount to fully $1,000,000, consisting of a large and elegant City Hall, Market House, Water Works, Alms House and Farm. Don't fail to notice the advertisement.

T. E. BATEMAN & SON

Druggists,

THE ABOVE NAMED FIRM HAVE RECENTLY opened a Drug Store, on Main street, BEAVER FALLS, Pa., where there may constantly be found, a good assortment of

DRUGS, MEDICINES, PATENT MEDICINES, LIQUORS, PERFUMERY, TOILET SOAPS; BRUSHES of all kinds, FANCY ARTICLES; GLASS, PUTTY, LAMPS, OILS, PAINTS, VARNISHES, DYE STUFFS, TOBACCOES, CIGARS, STATIONERY, &c.,

And all other articles belonging to the Drug business.

Physicians' Prescriptions

Will be carefully compounded at all hours, and all business in their line attended to promptly.
Beaver Falls, Pa., Nov. 16, '67.—nov27'67:1y.

SHALLENBERGER'S CARD

FOR THE HOLIDAYS.

ATMORE'S MINCE MEAT.
WINSLOW'S GREEN CORN.
SHAKER DRIED CORN.
MALTBY'S OYSTERS.
DESICCATED COCOANUT.
CANDIED CITRON AND LEMON.
WORCESTERSHIRE SAUCE.
PRUNES AND CURRANTS.
CANDIES AND NUTS.
FINE CRACKERS, &c., &c.,

SOLD BY

Shallenberger Bros.

BRIDGEWATER, PA.

dec11'67:2t.

PITTSBURGH MARKETS.

(CORRECTED WEEKLY.)

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL,
MONDAY EVENING, December 16, 1867.

Trade in all departments is extremely light, much more so than usual, owing to the heavy snow-storms which have impeded travel and transportation in all directions. River navigation is entirely suspended on account of ice. The Monongahela packets ceased running on Friday last. At the present writing there is no apparent prospect for an early resumption of river navigation. We have no special remarks, that would be interesting to make, in regard to any branch of trade.

We quote as follows, which are the wholesale store prices, unless otherwise noted:

APPLES—The only sale reported is 40 bbls of russet apples at $3 50 ₱ bbl.

BUTTER—We note sales of 700 lbs prime roll at 38c, and several packages of extra choice at 40c ₱ lb.

EGGS—The sales reported were at 33c ₱ doz.

BACON—Market rather dull. We quote sugar cured hams at 18@18½c; shoulder 12@12½; rib sides at 14@14½c and dried beef at 21c ₱ lb.

LARD—We quote at 13½@13¾c ₱ lb.

HAY—A fair demand. We note sales of timothy from country wagons at $21 00@24 00 ₱ ton.

POTATOES—Receipts moderate. We quote peachblows from store at $1 05@1 05 ₱ bush.

RYE—The market appears dull at $1 40 ₱ bush, and but little offering.

OATS—The receipts are small with but little demand. We quote by the car load at 65@66c ₱ bush, and from store at 68@70c ₱ bush.

CORN—We quote new ear at the depot at $1 00@1 05 ₱ bush, with a sale of 1 car new shelled at the latter figure. Old shelled from Elevator is selling at $1 18, with a sale reported of very prime yellow (1,200 bush) at $1 20 ₱ bush.

HARVEY BROWN.

WILSON & BROWN,

GROCERS

AND

Produce

DEALERS,

BRIDGE STREET,

BRIDGEWATER,

PENN'A.

WILSON & BROWN. WILSON & BROWN.

R. A. WILSON.

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL

JEWELERS,

WILL RE-OPEN THEIR NEW STORE, AT THE old Stand, No. 42 Fifth Street, Pittsburgh, Pa., on the 14th December, 1867, with an entire new and an unusually large and elegant stock of

Fine Gold and Silver Wathes,

FINE JEWELRY AND DIAMONDS,

Superb Solid and Plated Ware,

SUPERIOR TABLE CUTLERY,

FINE AMERICAN and FRENCH CLOCKS,

MUSICAL BOXES, SPECTACLES.

Watch Maker's Tools and Machinery, &c.

Wholesale Agency for the CELEBRATED AMERICAN WATCHES.

1oop1'67.3m.

CHRISTMAS GIFTS!

CHRISTMAS GIFTS!

TOYS! TOYS! TOYS! TOYS!

TOYS! TOYS! TOYS! TOYS!

HOLYDAY PRESENTS!

HOLYDAYS PRESENTS!

AT

MULHEIM'S!

AT

MULHEIM'S!

Bridge st., Bridgewater,

Bridge st., Bridgewater.

HAVING JUST RETURNED FROM NEW YORK, I have selected the largest and most varied stock of Variety Good ever offered in the county. I will sell as usual, at the lowest possible advance. To all my friends, I am thankful for past favors, and hope you will call and see me. It would be impossible to enumerate each and every article.

Our stock is equal to any retail Variety Store in the county.

B. MULHEIM.

HOWE'S SEWING MACHINES.

THE UNDERSIGNED, HAVING RETIRED FROM the following business, in Bridgewater, Pa., will in the future, devote his whole time and attention to the sale of Howe's Unrivalled Sewing Machines. His warerooms is in the building formerly occupied by himself and Mr. Miller, as a Tailor Shop. These Machines range in price from $65 to 85, and will be delivered in good order to persons purchasing them. An experienced person will accompany each machine sold, and the purchaser will be thoroughly instructed in its use.

He will also keep sewing machine needles, machine oil, silk, thread and all articles needed in sewing, and dispose of them at reasonable rates. Thankful to the public for favors heretofore received, he solicits, in his new business, a continuance of the same.

JOSEPH BRAUN.

septl8'67:1y

F. A. Fortune's

Dry Goods Store,

ROCHESTER, PA.

WINTER GOODS

Of Every Kind, Shade and Color.

FOR THE

HOLIDAYS.

Muslins and Ticklings which we have. Good Red Flannel at 25 cents. Shawls and Blankets cheap. Ticklings from 10 cents up, army Overcoats and Blankets. Don't fail to call.

FURS! FURS!! FURS!!! FURS!!!!

Direct from importers and manufacturers the largest assortment ever offered. Cheaper than ever.

F. A. Fortune's

RED FRONT

IN THE DIAMOND

ROCHESTER, PA.

J. H. BENCE,

THIRD STREET - BEAVER, PENN'A.

Is just receiving a fine Stock of

THE LATEST STILES

IN

TRIMMINGS

Of Every Description.

Also full lines of

Millinery Goods,

HATS, TURBANS, BONNETS, RIBBONS FLOWERS, FRAMES,

And everything in Millinery Line. We will have during the season all the

LATEST STYLES

Of HATS, TURBANS, BONNETS, &c., as soon as they are out.

Hats and Bonnets Altered, Cleaned, Done Over Cheap.

YARNS

Balmoral and Hoop Skirts, all kinds of Hosiery, Gloves, French Corsets, Handkerchiefs, Bagde Trimmings, all kinds of Buttons, Paper Collars and Cuffs, Laces, French Forms, Zephyrs, Infants, Waists, Infants' Cloaks, Napkins, Tidies, Table Covers, Dress Cottings, Grenadines, Barages and other Veil Stuffs, Canton Batting, Men's Shirts, Suspenders, Umbrellas, &c.

A good assortment of

EMBROIDERY

Always on hand.

Pinking and Stamping Done to Order.

Everything desirable in our line is added to our stock as soon as introduced in the market. Thanking our friends and the public for past patronage, I would respectfully ask a continuance of the same. It is our aim to please our customers. Our goods are seasonable and carefully selected, and old as cheap as any in this neighborhood or Pittsburgh.

☞ Give us a call and satisfy yourself.

J. H. BENCE,

Third street, one door below the Seminary,

sept25'67:3mos. Beaver, Pa.

BARGAINS! BARGAINS!!

BARGAINS!!!

FALL & WINTER GOODS

AT

GEALY'S

NEW

Millinery, Trimming

AND

SHOE EMPORIUM!

TWO DOORS BELOW STILES & SHALLENBERGER'S WATER ST., Sign of the RED POST, BRIDGEWATER.

N. B.—I HAVE REMOVED TO THE ROOM formerly occupied by W. M. DICKEY, on Water st., where I will be glad to see all my old customers, and all others favoring me with a call.

I am now receiving a large and splendid Stock of latest FALL and WINTER Styles of Millinery, Trimmings, &c., &c., which will be sold very cheap.

MILLINERY,

Of every description—Silk and Straw Bonnets, Ladies' and Misses Hats, Ribbons, Flowers, Ruches, &c., &c.

TRIMMINGS,

Of all kinds, for Dresses and Sacques, Gimps, Cords Laces, Chenelles, Eugene Ruffles, Buttons, &c.

BALMORAL AND HOOP SKIRTS, CORSETS, HAIR NETS, BELT, BUCKLES, &c.

Furs! Furs!! Furs!!!

Large lot selling very Cheap.

Gentlemen's Furnishing Goods, Gent's & Ladies, Paper Collars.

MEN AND BOYS' HATS AND CAPS, NECK-TIES, SUSPENDERS, UNDERSHIRTS AND DRAWERS, WHITE SHIRTS, PAPER COLLARS, &c.

ZEPHYR KNIT SHAWLS, HOODS, NUBIAS, SONTAGS, &c.

Selling at less than cost.

Hosiery and Gloves,

LADIES' CLOTHS, ALL COLORS,

FALL AND WINTER DRESS GOODS AND SHAWLS, VERY CHEAP.

SHOES.

Best assortment and cheast in Beaver county.

MILLINERY.

BONNETS ALTERED AND CLEANED, CHEAP.

Stamping, Pinking and Cloak Cutting and Making on short notice.

MEN'S SHIRTS MADE TO ORDER. MACHINE STITCHING.

CALL AND SEE ME.

NO TROUBLE TO SHOW GOODS.

REMEMBER THE PLACE

Two doors below Stiles & Shallenberger's Grocery Store, sign of the RED POST Waterstreet, Bridgewater.

WATT GEALY.

WANTED—Agents to Canvass for the most successful subscription book in the market. Our Agents are meeting with unparalleled success. We pay the unusually large commission of $1.00 per copy. Address IRWIN & CO.,
dec13'67:3m. 68 Fifth Street, Pittsburgh, Pa.

BLANKS! BLANKS!

BLANK DEEDS, ARTICLES OF AGREEMENT, Summons, Subpœnas, Warrants, Commitments, &c., &c., can always be had at the *Argus* office, as cheap as they can be bought elsewhere. Give us a call.

C. F. WINTER ..... W. L. BEDISON.

WINTER AND BEDISON,

(SUCCESSORS TO C. F. WINTER,)

DEALERS IN WATCHES, CLOCKS, JEWELRY, Silver and Plated Wares, Musical Instruments, Notions, &c., &c.

☞ Special attention given to the repairing of Watches, Clocks and Jewelry.

Store: Cor. BROADWAY & APPLE STREETS, NEW BRIGHTON, PA. Dec27'67

NATIONAL BANK OF BEAVER COUNTY,
NEW BRIGHTON, Dec. 4th, 1867.

THE STOCKHOLDERS OF THE NATIONAL Bank of Beaver county, are hereby notified that the annual meeting for the election of nine (9) Directors for the ensuing year, will be held at the Banking house, in New Brighton, on the second Tuesday (14th day) of January next, (1868,) between the hours of twelve o'clock, and two o'clock of the said day.

By order of the Board.
EDWARD HOOPS,
Cashier.
dec4'67:6t.

TO THE PUBLIC.

HAVING BEEN CREDIBLY INFORMED THAT different parties have been guilty of purchasing sacks that had once been filled by us, and on which we had placed our brands, and refilling them with an inferior article of flour, and then selling the same as flour manufactured by us thus being guilty of perpetrating a base fraud upon us and also on the public, we desire to expose the baseness of such parties and bring them to justice, and we therefore offer a reward of twenty-five dollars, to be paid to any person who will furnish us with sufficient evidence to convict any party of the fraud aforesaid.

John Elgar, Mellon & Douglas, J. W. Wilson, T. Noble, Superintendent Beaver Falls Mills Company; E. H. Alexander successor to Williams & Alexander.
dec1'67:2m.

Calvin Kidcart vs. B. B. Hacock, T. C. Hacock, and others, whose names are unknown, doing business under the name and style of the "Alliance Oil Company."

In the Court of Common Pleas of Beaver County, No. 72 June Term, 1867, Foreign Attachment in Assumpsit. Nov. 19, 1867, on motion, the Court give judgment against defendants. Nov. 21, 1867, Narr and Aff. of claim being filed, Rule on Prothonotary to assess the damages in above case. Notice is hereby given that said damages will be assessed at the Prothonotary's office, on the 16th day of January, 1868 at 2 p. m.

JOHN CAUGHEY,
Pro.
dec3'67:6w.

Hearing is Believing, but Seeing is the Naked Truth.

PHILADELPHIA BRANCH CLOTHING STORE, New Brighton, Pa., have just received from the East, a large and well assorted Sock of

CLOTHING,

Hats, Caps and Undercloathing, which they intend to sell 20 per cent. less than any Store in the county. Come and see before going elsewhere; and let your motto be, a dollar saved, a dollar earned.

JOSEPH SNELLENBURG,
Broadway and Falls street.
nov27'67:3mos. New Brighton, Pa.

NEW NOTION HOUSE!

J. G. KAMPHAUS,

206 Smithfield Street,

PITTSBURGH, PENN'A.

Wholesale & Retail

DEALER IN

BASKETS, HOBBY HORSES, CHILDRENS CARRIAGES, Wagons, Penknives, Pocket Books, Looking Glasses, Playing Cards, Brushes, Fancy Goods of every description. [dec4'67:3m.

HERMAN HIRSH. MARK HIRSH. SIMON HIRSH.

CLOTHING,

AND

Gentlemen's Furnishing Goods,

NO. 29 ST. CLAIR STREET.

(Opposite from City College.)

PITTSBURGH, PA.

Clothing made to order on short notice.

nov27'67:1y.

WOULD YOU HAVE GOOD BUTTER ALL THE YEAR ROUND?

Then get the best Churn in use, viz:

Westcott's Adjustable Dash Churn

THIS CHURN IS NOW REGARDED BY ALL THE Agriculturalists and Dairymen of the country, who have had the opportunity to examine it, as the best Churn yet offered to the public, embracing as it does the principal of the old Dash Churn, adding thereto many improvements. Price from $10 to $16, according to size. An Agent wanted, in every township in the county. Send for a circular and for Churn, and if not satisfactory, the money will be refunded. Address

THOS. H. BINGHAM & CO.,
366 Penn street,
(Opposite Freight Depot P. F. W. & C. R. R.)
dec6'67:3m. Pittsburgh, Pa.

☞ In Medicine Quality is of the First Importance. ☜

AT THE

DIAMOND DRUG STORE,

BEAVER, PA.

You will find a complete assortment of Pure Drugs, Chemicals, Patent Medicines, Paints, Oils, &c.

Toilet Articles, a Speciality.

All the new and popular preparation constantly on hand, together with everything necessary for the well arranged toilet.

☞ Physicians' Prescriptions and Family recipes carefully compounded at all hours of the day or night.

ALSO, in the same room, a well selected Stock of Books and Stationery, Magazines, Papers, &c., and all Books used in the Public Schools throughout the county—at Publishers prices—either Wholesale or Retail.

In either department of this Store, the public will find it to their advantage to call and examine the stock and prices. J. B. RHODES,
nov6'67:3m Agent.

LAUGHING GAS

ADMINISTERED BY DR. MURRAY, Bridgewater, Pa., in extracting teeth. I have added to my many other facilities for the successful prosecution of my profession, this invaluable pain-killing agent. All branches of Dentistry performed in the best and most modern style. All work done as cheaply, and fifty per cent better than at any office or Steam Dental Establishment in the State. [my9'66:tf.

DOCTOR A. W. ACHESON,
BEAVER, PENN'A.

In the old "Hugh Anderson Property" on 3d street, a few doors west of the COURT HOUSE.
jy5'67:tf.

Beaver Salt Manufacturing Co.

THE COMPANY IS NOW MANUFACTURING, and prepared to sell a superior article of salt at their works, on Raccoon Creek, ¼ mile from the Ohio river. All orders left at the Works, or letters addressed to S. B. French, Beaver, Pa., will receive prompt attention. [jy12'67.

Coal and Nut Coal for Sale.

THE UNDERSIGNED THANKFUL FOR THE patronage heretofore bestowed upon him, takes pleasure in informing the citizens of Rochester, Bridgewater, Beaver and surrounding country, that he is still prepared to furnish an excellent article of Coal and Nut Coal, on short notice, either delivered, or at the Bank, on the best of terms. The Bank is located on M'Kinley's Run, near Rochester, Pa. Orders left there, or at the Store of Thomas Allison, in Bridgewater; or at the Prothonotary's office in Beaver, will be promptly filled. Capt Scely is Agent, Rochester, Pa.
J. C. MOLTER.
jy17'67:1y. Bridgewater, Pa.

NEW FAMILY GROCERY

AND

PROVISION STORE!

Cor. Railroad Crossing and New York St.

Rochester, Pa.

By COE & DARRAGH

WHERE MAY BE FOUND

Family Groceries and Provision, Fish, Flour, Cheese, Butter, Lard, Bacon, Oil, Pure Cider Vinegar, Syrups, Molasses, Salt, Teas, Coffees, Sugars, Crackers, Tobacco, Cigars, Queensware, Willow-ware, Wooden-ware, and everything in their line, and they hope by strict attention to business, to merit a liberal share of the patronage.

N. B. All kinds Country Produce taken at the market price.

COE & DARRAGH.

Rochester, Oct. 1st, 1867—oct9'67:1y.

NEW GROCERIES.

THE UNDERSIGNED, THANKFUL TO HIS friends and customers for the generous patronage heretofore extended to him, takes pleasure in informing them that he has recently made large additions to his stock, and that he can now sell

Groceries

Of the very best quality, as low as they can be purchased west of Pittsburg. His stock embraces the best

TEAS, RAISINS,
SINS, ENGLISH
CURRANTS,
FIGS, &c.

And in fact everything in my line that is usually kept in a well regulated Grocery Store.

FEED of all kinds kept on hand; and the best brands of FAMILY FLOUR can always be obtained at my store.

All goods delivered if required.
je19'67:1y. SIMON SNITGER.

ROCHESTER FOUNDRY,

ANDERSON, PATTERSON & CO.

MANUFACTURERS OF MACHINE CASTINGS: Railway Track and Car Castings, Agricultural Implements, Engine and all other Castings made at a first class Foundry. Also, Stoves, Grate Fronts, Grate Bars, Liners Sash Weights, Hollow-Ware, Kettles, Iron Fence, and all other Castings called for, on short notice and of the very best metal.

Also, J. J. Anderson's justly celebrated New Cook Stove for Coal and Wood, which took the

First Premium

At the State Fair recently held at Pittsburgh. This Stove combines many new and important principles, which place it far in advance of all others now in use. Some of the merits claimed for it by the Inventor, are Heavy Metal, Well Proportioned, Beauty of Style and Finish, Ease of Draft, Easily Kept Clean, Requires but little Fuel, and the

BEST BAKER EXTANT.

All orders thankfully received and promptly filled.

We Call Attention to the Following Statements:

While living in the East I used several of the most Celebrated Cooking Stoves made in that part of the country, and on my arrival here, I was recommended to purchase the Crystal Palace Stove, (also invented by Mr. Anderson) as being the best. I did so, and used it with good satisfaction. When I saw Mr. Anderson's new Stove, I was attracted by its neat appearance, and on examining its Oven and interior arrangements, found it possessed many advantages over all I had seen. I purchased, and have one now in use. We consider it superior to any we have ever used. It is all the inventor claims, and we think, all that could be desired in a Cooking Stove.
CAPT. GILBERT PENDLETON.

ROCHESTER, Nov. 21st.

Having one of Mr. Anderson's new Stoves in use, I can fully endorse Capt. Pendleton's statement.
JOHN H. WHEALER.

Having one of Anderson's new Stoves in use, I can fully endorse the above recommendation.
J. WOODRUFF.

Having one of Mr. Anderson's new Stoves in use, we are fully satisfied with its good qualities in all respects.
JOSEPH IRVIN AND WIFE.

ROCHESTER, Nov. 25th.

Having kept house for a long time, and used a great number of Cook Stoves of different patterns and styles, I consider J. J. Anderson's new Stove, in point of economy in fuel, ready cooking and baking for its size, superior to any we have used, and cheerfully recommend it, believing it will render entire satisfaction.
CHAS. LUKENS.

We have one of Mr. J. J. Anderson's new Stoves, manufactured at the Rochester Foundry, and having given it a fair trial, we find it comes fully up to all that has been claimed for it. It heats very rapidly, takes but little fuel, and is a most excellent baker. Mr. Anderson may congratulate himself on having achieved quite a triumph in the line of Cooking Stoves.
Very respectfully,
Beaver, Nov. 22d, 1867. J. S. BRACKEN.

C. A. Decarme,

MANUFACTURER OF, AND DEALER IN, ALL kinds of CIGARS, TOBACCOS, SNUFFS, &c. &c.—Prices moderate. Motto: Quick sales and small profits. Shop on the corner, nearly opposite the Post Office, Beaver, Pa. July17,'67,tf.

SPEER'S

Port Grape Wine,

Used by Hundreds of Congregations for Church or Communion Purposes.

ALSO

EXCELLENT FOR LADIES AND WEAKLY PERSONS USE.

VINEYARDS, NEW JERSEY.

Speer's Port Grape Wine,

FOUR YEARS OLD.

This justly celebrated native Wine is made from the juice of the Oporto Grape, raised in this country. Its invaluable

TONIC AND STRENGTHENING PROPERTIES

are unsurpassed by any other native Wine. Being the pure juice of the grape, produced under Mr. Speer's personal supervision, its purity and genuineness are guaranteed. The youngest child may partake of its generous qualities, and the weakest invalid may use it to advantage. It is particularly beneficial to the aged and debilitated, and suited to the various ailments that afflict the weaker sex. It is in every respect,

A WINE TO BE RELIED ON.

Invalids use Speer's Port Grape Wine.
Females use Speer's Port Grape Wine.
Weakly persons find a benefit by its use.
Speer's Wines in Hospitals are preferred to other Wines.
Sold by Druggists and Grocers.
A Speer's Vineyard New Jersey. Office, No, 243 Broadway, New York. [oct16'67:1y.

FALL & WINTER GOODS!

I HAVE JUST RECEIVED A NEW STOCK OF GOODS, of the

LATEST STYLES,

FOR FALL & WINTER WEAR.

Gentlemen's Furnishing Goods

CONSTANTLY ON HAND.

CLOTHING MADE TO ORDER

Shallenberger Bros.

SUCCESSOR TO

STILES & SHALLENBERGER,

Bridgewater, Penn'a.

DEALERS IN

FINE FAMILY GROCERIES

Queensware, Hardware,

NAILS, WINDOW GLASS, WOOD AND WILLOW WARE, BACON, FISH, GRAIN,

AND

Country Produce

OF VARIOUS KINDS,

HARDWARE STORE!

J. S. WINANS,

NEW BRIGHTON, PA.,

DEALER IN

HARDWARE,

IRON, NAILS, GLASS, AND

AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS,
CARPENTERS' TOOLS,
BLACKSMITHS' TOOLS,
MASONS' TOOLS,
SHOEMAKERS TOOLS,
SADDLERS' TOOLS,
PLASTERERS' TOOLS,
MINERS' TOOLS.
SADDLERY HARDWARE.
BENT FELLOWS & SHAFTS,
LOCKS, BOLTS & HINGES,
PICKS, MATTOCKS & HOES,
COUNTER & PLATFORM SCALES,
TABLE & POCKET CUTLERY,
HORSE SHOES & NAILS,
TIRE & CARRIAGE BOLTS & NUTS,
CORN SHELLERS, STRAW CUTTERS.
ALSO, PAINTS, OILS, VARNISHES, AND PUTTY.

AGENT FOR
EXCELSIOR MOWER AND REAPER, AND NEW BRIGHTON FIRE-BRICK WORKS.
n2,'67.

LAUGHING GAS!

COME ALL YE THAT HAVE BEEN SUFFERING the untold miseries of toothache, and dread of extraction, and you will find that Dr. Chandler & Co. are ready to relieve you by the use of the great pain destroyer—LAUGHING GAS—and make their extraction a source of pleasure, rather than of pain.

All dental operations performed in the best possible manner, and at reasonable terms as by any good Dentist in the country.

☞ Office in Beaver Station, Rochester, Pa.
ja30'67—1y. T. J. CHANDLER & CO.

SPRING FASHIONS!
1867.

BRIDGE STREET, BRIDGEWATER,

NEW ASSORTMENT MILLINERY WILL BE opened at my old stand, lately occupied by Mr. Gealy, on Thursday, March 14th. I wish to inform my old friends, and as many new ones as will please patronize me, that I am now receiving an entire new tock of Millinery, of the latest Spring Styles, and will e pleased with an early call.
bmar 13'67:1y. MRS. S. REES.

M. WILLRICH.....J. M. HARTFORD.

WILLRICH & HARTFORD

Have now Opened the Finest Selection of

FALL AND WINTER

BOOTS & SHOES,

Which they are selling at

GREAT BARGAINS

AND

LOW PRICES!

Call and examine our Stock

NO. 100 MARKET STREET,

Corner of Fifth, Pittsburgh, Pa.

nov27'67:1y.

Notice to the Inhabitants of New Brighton and Elsewhere.

I have this day associated with me in the practice of medicine, my son, Dr. W. G. Stewart, office on Bridge street, opposite public square, where we may be consulted at all hours. THOS. STEWART.

JULY 1st, 1867.

Dr. Thos. Stewart having had an experience of ten years in the investigation and treatment of Female diseases, and weakness, has at the request of many of his friends, consented to spend Monday's at his office, on Jefferson street, opposite the Methodist Church, New Castle, and Thursday, Friday and Saturday of each week, at his office, in New Brighton, where he will almost exclusively devote his attention to the treatment of diseases peculiar to females. Persons wishing to visit the Doctor for consultation or treatment, will find him at his offices as above stated, from 9 a. m. to 10 p. m., where he will wait on them with pleasure.

Those requesting will be furnished with the names of many who have been treated by him.

Correspondence will address the Doctor at New Brighton, Pa., P. O. Box 128, where all communications will receive prompt attention.
july8'67:6mos.

BRIDGEWATER

MARBLE WORKS.

DAVID WOODRUFF, MANUFACTURER AND DEALER IN

Italian and American Marble.

Monuments, Head Stones, &c., made to order.
Please give me a call before purchasing elsewhere ☞ Shop opposite Dr. Smith's Drug Store, Bridge street, Bridgewater.
y25'66:1y DAVID WOODRUFF.

Notice.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT THE UNdersigned citizens of Beaver county will apply to the next annual session of the Pennsylvania Legislature for the creation of a corporate body with banking and discounting privileges under the name and style of the "Beaver County Banking and Safe Deposit Company," with the customs of other banking associations. The amount of capital to be fifty thousand thousand dollars, with the privilege of increasing to one hundred thousand dollars.

JOHN BARCLAY, M. S. QUAY, W. W. IRWIN, D. L. IMBRIE, JOHN CAUGHEY, J. S. RUTAN, M. WEYAND, H. HICE, J. C. WILSON, GEO. W. HAMILTON, WM. OBR, GEO. W. DAWSON, I. N. ATKINS, JOHN MOORE, JOHN R. EAKIN, H. R. ANDERSON, D. M'KINNEY, J. WEYAND, J. R. HARBAH.

WILSON AND STEWART!

Diamond, Rochester, Pa.

(WITHIN A FEW DOORS OF F. A. FORTUNE'S DRY GOOD STORE.

HAVE JUST RECEIVED AND OPENED FOR inspection, their large and well selected Stock of Fall and Winter

BOOTS, SHOES & RUBBERS,

Direct from the Manufacturer, and of our own Manufacture, which we offer low, having bought at the late decline, and will be sold to suit purchasers. Our Stock is large in every department, and we defy competition. To be convinced is to try a pair.

☞ *All work warranted and mended by us.*

WILSON & STEWART,
In the Diamond,
apr24'67. ROCHESTER, PA.

DAWSON & RICHARDSON

Beaver Falls, Pa.

HAVING JUST OPENED LRGE STOCK OF GROCERIES.

NOTIONS,
BOOTS & SHOES,
HARDWARE,
GLASSWARE,
QUEENSWARE,
TINWARE,
NAILS,
DRUGS, &C.

Window Glass all sizes and double strength. Special attention paid to filling orders for large size window glass, &c.

Also,
LINSEED OIL,
CRUDE BURNING OIL,
BENZINE,
COALE'S PATENT DRYER,

Paints of all Colors, Ground, Dry and in Oil.

Purchasers will do well to call and examine our stock of Paints before purchasing elsewhere.

Also, Choice Brands of Flour in Barrel and in Sacks. All kinds of Country produce taken in exchange for Goods.

Remember the place, first door above the Cutlery, opposite side of street.
jan10'67.

New Fall Goods!

NEW STYLES!

Just Received at Reduced Prices,

AT

S. J. Cross & Co's.,

OLD STAND,

ROCHESTER, PA.,

WE NOW HAVE FRESH FROM THE EAST, AT VERY LOWEST FIGURES.

Prints in Great Variety,

Delaines in Fancy & Solid Colors,

COBUBGS,
ALPACCAS,
MERINOS,
GINGHAMS,
FLANNELS,
TICKING,
CANTON FLANNEL,
SHIRTING CHECK,
JEANS,
TWEEDS,
CASINETS,
CASSIMERES,
LADIES CLOAKING,
WATER PROOF CLOTH,
BLACK and BROWN,
HOSIERY,
GLOVES,
NOTIONS,
BLEACHED and BROWN MUSLIN,
WHITE GOODS, &c., &c.,

A large and entirely New Stock of

Ready-Made Clothing,

SHIRTS, DRAWERS, VESTS, PANTS, PEA JACKETS, SACK COATS, DRESS COATS, OVER COATS.

HATS, CAPS, BOOTS AND SHOES, of all kinds.

Our usual Stock of

Hardware.

Has been largely increased by recent purchase in the East, at Panic Prices.

To this department consisting of Mechanics Tools and all kinds of Building and Housekeeping, Hardware, Cutlery and Nails, we would especially call the attention of constructors and builders.

WHITE LEAD, LINSEED OIL,

PAINTS IN ALL COLORS,

GROUND, DRY AND IN OIL.

TURPENTINE, BENZINE and DRYER.

These goods have materially declined in price. And in this, as in the Hardware Department. We are determined not to be outdone by any house in the country.

OUR STOCK OF

Groceries.

FLOUR, FEED AND PROVISION,

is as usual, full and complete.

We deliver all heavy goods free of charge. Take all kinds of

COUNTRY PRODUCE

at highest Market value.

We thank our customers for past patronage and solicit a continuance.

S. J. CROSS & CO.

NEW YORK STREET,

NEAR RAILROAD CROSSING,

Rochester, Pa.

jan1'67:1y

FALL AND WINTER GOODS.

I have just received a new stock of Goods of the

LATEST STYLES,

FOR FALL AND WINTER WEAR.

GENTLEMEN'S FURNISHING GOODS

CONSTANTLY ON HAND.

CLOTHING MADE TO ORDER.

In latest and most fashionable styles, and at short notice.

J. G. BRAUN,
Broadway, New Brighton, Pa.

GOOD NEWS FOR ALL THOSE WHO suffer from disease of Liver and Stomach, such as Biliousness, Sick Headache, Constipation, Waterbrash, Sour Stomach, Dyspepsia, &c.

DR. BOLLINGER'S HEADACHE AND ANTI-BILIOUS PILLS

Are the most perfect remedy, ever brought before the public, for all diseases of the Liver and Stomach.

They act as a CATHARTIC without weakening the Stomach or Bowels, but on the contrary give to tone those organs, driving away all Melancholy Feelings, infusing new Life and Vigor into the System.

For sale by all Druggists and Country Merchants, throughout the Country.

J. HENDERSON & BRO'S., 956 Liberty St., Pittsburgh, Pa., Wholesale Agents.
oct1'67:1y.

FALLSTON FOUNDRY!

ENGINE & REPAIR SHOP,

In Fallston Beaver County, Pa.

HAVING refitted and enlarged my stock of machinery and tools, and having secured the services of the best of mechanics, I am prepared to warrant all work done to give entire satisfaction. I have on hand different patterns and styles of Engines, Fire Clay Rolls, and am prepared to make or repair all descriptions of machinery, on reasonable terms.

PLOWS AND PLOW CASTINGS.

I have all the best plow patterns that suit this market, among which is the "Great Western," which has been THE plow of the county for the last fifteen years. There are five sizes of this plow, all of which I manufacture and keep for sale; also "Patent Lever"—right and left—"Mountain King,"—right and left—"Side Hill," and nearly all the different kinds in use.

COOKING, FRANKLIN AND HEATING STOVES.

Having made several important improvements on the "Climax," by which coal or wood can be supplied without lifting lids, and having two places for pipe, either or both of which can be used at the same time, with a ventilation to the oven, thus having the advantages of a Cooking Stove, Bake oven and Franklin Stove combined. This Stove has been in constant use for twenty years, and many of them after being used for this period of time, are now in good order. There is but a small portion of this stove that ever burns out, and this is easily and cheaply replaced. To make them still more lasting, we are now putting in tile or fire brick lining. Our other patterns are the Enterprise, Keystone and Premium. Parlor Stoves, large and small heating Stoves, Franklin Stoves, Jenny Lind's, &c. Grate and Grate Fronts, Fenders, Iron Railing of various styles, Wagon Boxes, two Irons, Tire Benders, Corn Shellers, Force and Cistern Pumps, Sad Irons, Metal Sinks for kitchen, Sheet Iron and Tinware, always on hand and made to order. In fact, I manufacture and keep for sale almost everything wanted in the machinery or hardware line.

In addition to our other Stoves, we are now making two new patters, No. 7 and 8, of the Great Republic, which are taking captive, the best cooks and housewives in the country.

Second hand stoves always for sale cheap. Two good new engines, suitable for saw-mill or shop purposes now on hand, and will be sold reasonable.
mar13'67—1y. JOHN THORNILEY.

A. S. Harvey,

DEALER IN

GROCERIES & PROVISIONS,

AND

Hardware.

HAVING ON HAND A LARGE AND WELL selected Stock of

Teas, Coffee, Sugar, Molasses, Syrups, Rice, Cheese, Soaps, Bacon, Fish.

Hardware.

NAILS AND WINDOW GLASS.

STONEWARE.

Pine Churns, Oak Churns Willow Baskets, Peck Measures, ½ Bush. Measures, Split Baskets.

Pure Cider Vinegar.

ALSO

CHOICE FAMILY FLOUR

By the Barrel or in Sacks, constantly on hand.

☞ Prices very low, call and see.
oct1'67:1y. A. S. HARVEY, Bridgewater, Pa.

MOORE'S DRUG STORE,

IN BEAVER,

May be found the best assortment of

DRUGS, Medicines, CHEMICALS, PURE LIQUORS, WINES And Brandies, Paints, Oils,

AND

DYE STUFFS; TOILET ARTICLES, SOAPS, BRUSHES, PATENT MEDICINES

In great variety, all of the best quality, and sold cheaper than can be bought at any other Drug Store in the county.

Dupuoco's Female Pills, 75 cents per box; Cheesman's, $1; Clark's, $1.

The Largest Stock of

LAMPS & LAMP TRIMMINGS, LANTERNS, STATIONERY, WINDOW GLASS & PUTTY.

Ever offered outside of the city, at Moore's Drug Store, and sold cheaper than can be bought anywhere else. Let those who doubt this call and see, and they will doubt no more.
July1'67 J. MOORE.

HOWE'S SEWING MACHINES.

THE UNDERSIGNED, HAVING RETIRED FROM the tailoring business, in Bridgewater, Pa., will in the future, devote his whole time and attention to the sale of Howe's Unrivalled Sewing Machines. His warerooms is in the building formerly occupied by himself and Mr. Miller, as a Tailor Shop. These Machines range in price from $65 to $75, and will be delivered in good order to persons purchasing them. An experienced person will accompany each machine sold, and the purchaser will be thoroughly instructed in its use. He will also keep sewing machine needles, machine oil, silk, thread and all articles needed in sewing, and dispose of them at reasonable rates. Thankful to the public for favors heretofore received, he solicits, in his new business, a continuance of the same.
sept18'67:tf. JOSEPH BRAUN.

Conversion of 7-30's.

HOLDERS OF JUNE AND JULY 7-30'S CAN have them converted into the

New 5-20 Gold Coupon Bond,

On more advantageous terms than the government rates, by sending or presenting their 7-30s to us. 5-20s delivered immediately or sent by express.

JAMES T. BRADY & CO.,
Dealers in Government Securities,
Cor. Fourth & Wood Sts.,
PITTSBURGH, PA.

Wholesale and Retail

HATS, CAPS & LADIES FURS.

Wm. Flemming,

No. 139 Wood Street,

PITTSBURGH, PA.

COUNTRY MERCHANTS WILL FIND IT TO their interest to call and examine our Stock before making their purchases, as our facilities for doing a wholesale trade are not excelled by any house in the United States. [nov27'67:1y.

SHERIFF'S SALE.

BY VIRTUE OF A WRIT OF VENDITIONI EXponas, issued out of the Court of Common Pleas of Beaver Co., to me directed, I will expose to public sale at the Sheriff's office, in the borough of Beaver, on Saturday, December 28th, at 2 o'clock P. M., the following described lot of ground, situate in the borough of Freedom, Beaver Co., Pa., bounded as follows: Beginning at a public road or street on the line of lot No., 48, 8 feet to the north west from the corner of lot No., 47, thence along lot of P. Bentel, 100 feet, thence along the line of lots No's., 47 and 48, 23 feet, thence along lot of Richard Hall, 100 feet to Street, thence by said Street and along the line of lots No's., 47 and 48, to the place of beginning, being 8 feet of the south east part of lot No., 48, and 15 feet of the north west part of lot No., 47, on which there is a small frame house.

Seized and taken in execution as the property of Wm. Hazel, at the suit of Wm. P. Phillips, Ex'r's.

Sheriff's office, Beaver, Dec. 11'67. J. S. LITTELL, Sheriff.

THE CHEAPEST GROCERY

AND

TEA HOUSE

IN THE CITY.

J. KOHEN & BROTHERS,

RED FRONT

GROCERY and TEA HOUSE,

NO. 69 FEDERAL STREET,

Below P. F. W. & C. R. R. Depot,

ALLEGHENY CITY, PA.

COUNTRY DEALERS AND OTHERS INTERESTed in the purchase of

TEAS SUGARS AND COFFEES,

Will study their own interest by calling on us before purchasing elsewhere, as our motto is, quick sales and small profits. J. KOHEN & BROTHERS.
dec11'67:6m.

EVERYBODY LOOK AT THIS!

Reasons why you should Buy your

BOOTS & SHOES

AT THE

RED FRONT SHOE STORE,

NO. 63. 63. 63. 63. 63.

FIFTH STREET.

1st. They sell as good Goods as there is made.
2d. They warrant every Pair they sell.
3d. They guarantee their Goods to do good service.
4th. They repair any thing they sell.
5th. They rivit all their work, making it most durable.
6th. Their work is the most elegant and genteel in the City.
7th. Their work is the most durable and perfect in the City.
8th. You can buy lower than at any other place.
9th. They are the best Goods and yet the lowest prices.
10th. Goods custom made, and sold less than trash elsewhere.
11th. The largest assortment to select from in the City.
12th. No trouble to show Goods.

Remember the best Goods for the least money, are to be had at

NO. 63. 63. 63.

FIFTH ST. PITTSBURGH, PA.

nov27'67:1y.

UNION

AGRICULTURAL WORKS,

ROCHESTER, PENNA.

A. B. SMITH & CO.,

PROPRIETORS.

MANUFACTURE MOWERS, REAPERS Railway or Endless Chain, and Lever Power of various sizes, Threshers and Separators, Farm Mills, Cider Mills, Cane Mills, and Sorghum Evaporators, Corn Shellers, Dog Powers for Churning, and all other Agricultural Machinery.

REPAIRING AND JOBBING

Of all kinds done on short notice. Machines of any kind built for parties.

Having had an experience of fifteen years in Patents and Patent Business, we are prepared to make Models, Applications, &c., for parties desiring to take out Patents.

Having fitted up our Factory with

NEW AND IMPROVED MACHINERY,

Selected from the best Eastern makes, in person, and employing none but the best Mechanics, we are prepared to do work in the best style and manner.

PATTERN MAKER, we are also prepared to make any kind or style of Patterns.

Particular attention paid to Repairing Mowing and Reaping Machines, and machinery in general.

We solicit, and hope by attention and care to merit, the patronage of parties wishing work done. Orders from a distance promptly attended to.

ALL WORK WARRANTED.

Address A. B. SMITH & CO.,
nov27'67:1y Rochester, Pa.

C. L. WENDT, M. D.,
HOMEOPATHIST,

NEW BRIGHTON, BEAVER COUNTY, PA.

OFFICE AND RESIDENCE ON LOCUST ST. between Railroad and Bridge sts. [my17'67:2m

NEW CARPETS.

M'CALLUM BROTHERS

NO. 51 FIFTH STREET,

ARE NOW RECEIVING THE

FALL STYLES

OF

CARPETING,

Oil Cloths, &c.

BORDERED

CRUMB CLOTHS,

HEAVY AND EXTRA WIDE

Felting & Druggets,

BY THE YARD.

A VERY LARGE ASSORTMENT OF

LOW PRICED INGRAINS,

AND

SUPERIOR RAG AND COTTAGE CARPETS.

M'CALLUM BROS.,

51 FIFTH STEET.

BETWEEN SMITHFIELD AND WOOD.

oct16'67:1y.

NEW GOODS

JUST ARRIVED

Dress Goods
Muslins,
Casimeres
Tweeds,
Jeans,
Notions,
&c., &c.

CHEAPER THAN EVER

TO BE HAD AT

ORR & DAWSON'S,

Third Street, Beaver Penn.

aug21'67:1y.

E. D. MERRICK ..... P. A. MERRICK,
C. M. MERRICK ..... J. K. BUIST

KEYSTONE STOVE WORKS,

Car Factory Buildings,

NEW BRIGHTON, PA

MERRICK & CO.,

MANUFACTURERS OF AND WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALERS IN

COOKING STOVES,
HEATING STOVES,
GRATE FRONTS and FENDERS, &c., &c.

Ruby Cooking Stove Nos. 7, 8 & 9.

THIS STOVE TOOK THE FIRST PREMIUM AT the State Fair as a Coal Cooking Stove, and also at the late County Fair. We use no scrap iron in their manufacture, but make them exclusively of No. 1 Pig Metal, and warrant them in every respect.

The Ruby has the largest oven in the market and consumes but little fuel in baking, owing to our improved Grate.

GRATE FRONTS AND FENDERS.

We are largely engaged in the manufacture of Grate Fronts and Fenders, which we enamel in an oven common, second quality and fine finish. The enamel retains its lustre for a long time, will not burn off, and makes a much superior finish to that of Coal Tar.

SUMMER PIECES.

We are also making Sheet Iron Summer Pieces for which we have applied for a patent pressed up in a Hydraulic press. They are much lighter than cast Iron, and much cheaper.

HEATING STOVES.

We claim the heaviest heating Stove in the market for the size, and use the best Stock in their construction.

Our patterns are not yet complete, but it is our intention to keep a general assortment in our line.

We also took the Premium at the County Fair for Castings generally, and we have entered in to the business with the determination to use the best of Pig Metal and make good work.

We respectfully request a share of the public patronage, and would be pleased to see those wanting anything in our line at our woks.

Prices Low to suit the times.

MERRICK & CO.

Nov20'67:1y.